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THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,236—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
22-0	12-0	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8		25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Lafit	37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER will SAIL at 2 p.m., on SATURDAY, and commencing with the S. S. PEKIN, leaving on 27th September, the launch to convey passengers on board will leave the APOLLO BUNDER AT NOON, on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3938	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4236	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3938	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3938	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3938	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon, on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
ROSETTA	3525	800	E. Crewe	25th Sept.
CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 21 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO	...	...	1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S — S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahoricic	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMINE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Oct. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
22nd September, 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application,

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
ROUMANIA	3,387 T.R.	Laird	4th Oct.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade, and her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.
For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 28th September, after arrival of in-coming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 24th September.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 27th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th September, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 7th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 23rd September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1890. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
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COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY
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SUPARI
OR
BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

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LIGHT ANGOLAS
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Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, can avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
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BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
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IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
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FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe—

1.—For all affections of the *Liver*.
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4.—As a gentle *Morning Aperient*, encouraging the peristaltic action, and free from griping.
5.—For *Gout* and all *Renal* affections.
6.—As an unrivalled *Blood* Purifier and *Alterative*.
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8.—Against all *Fatty Degenerations* of the body.
9.—As a valuable agent in the treatment of *Piles*.
10.—For its slightly bitter taste, rendering it *most agreeable to the palate*.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT,
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DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy an imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's treet Bloomsbury; London.

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NEW SYNTHETIC REMEDIES.

PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for FEVER & HEADACHE.
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles and Lozenges 8 gr. and 4 gr.

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IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

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NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Beaver Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks stripes and self colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

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HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
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FOR SALE.

A STRONG elegant Phaeton in excellent order, and a pair of fast-trotting Cabuli Horses. Believed sound. One carries a lady. Owner gone to England. Lot or separate. Apply to Mr. KIRKHAM, Char Bungalows, Poona.

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For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

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OFFERS WANTED, for a very strong and pucka built property situate, opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Esplanade, known as Victoria Hotel. The property commands an entirely Westerly view and sea breeze, and is of the best designs Offers open till 30th September, 1890. For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to "F. C. K.," care of this paper.

HAND BOOK
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha together with appendixes and a copious index."
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6230 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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Bombay	,, KING, KING AND CO.

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THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—
to negociate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds, Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates);
to make advances on same;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint Stock Companies either in England or in India: and to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

WANTED, a Second-Class Certificated ENGINEER, for erecting one new Nasmith Wilson and Co.'s half press and finisher Engines, Pumps and Boiler, &c., for a Cotton Pressing Factory and work. The same along with the existing Cotton Ginning Factories, near the Ankleswar Station. None but a thoroughly experienced Engineer in the erection and working of Nasmith Wilson Cotton presses need apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials of previous services, stating terms and salary required.

PESTONJI NUSSURWANJI GINWALLA,
Abkari Contractor, Ahmedabad.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines in Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "WINDSOR," has ARRIVED from MOULMEIN and RANGOON, with a full cargo of Timber in Squares and Scantlings, and is now at anchor in the stream off Cross Island. Consignees are requested To PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, Pay Freight, and take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. And unless boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Timber will be landed at Gunpowder Bunder, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s.s. "Windsor."
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd September, 1890.

NOW READY.
UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY EXAMINATION.
For the Degree of L. L. B.
Question Papers from 1882 to 1889, Rupee 1.

SUNDER PANDURANG.
BOOKSELLER, &c., KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI DEVCABAI alias MOGHI BAI (widow of THUCKER NENSEY VISHRAM) late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
NENSEY HIRJI, BHANJI NARANJI, MUDUNJI DHUNJI and KURJI SURJI the Executors named in the Will.....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th day of September in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninty and in the Fifty-fourth year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.
L. N. BANAJI
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
The 17th day of September, 1890.
Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL and MALVI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for
F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

TOKAY WINE.

A SHIPMENT is JUST ARRIVED from the celebrated Wine grower ERN-STEIN of Hungary
Rs. 36 per dozen.
Apply to
WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

HUNGARIAN WINES.
FROM THE WELL KNOWN VINEYARDS OF Messrs. J. PALUGYAY AND SOHNE PRESSBURG (HUNGARY.)

	1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
Chateaux Palugyay, red	18 0	20 0
Pressburger, red	14 0	16 0
Hungarian Hock	15 0	17 0
Chateaux Palugyay white	18 0	20 0

Vin du Roi, Rs. 21 per dozen Quarts (Excellent Substitute for Port Wine.)
Discount allowed to Clubs, Hotels and Messes; 1 Cork Screw supplied in each case, samples free on application to
WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are again INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION (ABOVE PLINTH LEVEL) of the Anjuman-i-Islam School Building, on the Esplanade.
Plans and Specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tender and other particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders, duly sealed and endorsed, should be delivered in the Office of the undersigned, up to 1 P.M., on the 3rd proximo.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to except the lowest or any Tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1890.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & W. Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 25 per whole Share and Rupees 6¼ Per one-quarter Share for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1890, will be paid on and after Tuesday the 30th September, 1890, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 301-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M., to those shareholders whose names will appear on the Register on the 24th September, 1890, on production of Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th September to 2nd October 1890, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1890.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS BOMBAY.

In the matter of MANSING TIKARAM and SITARAM TIKARAM carrying on business jointly in Bombay, under the name and firm of TIKARAM SITARAM by their Munim HIRALAL SUNDERLAL residing at Kalkadavi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of JAVERILAL KANAYALAL, a MUNIM of SAMBHUDAYAL SHRIRAM, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the declaration of the said Javerilal Kanayalal was filed in this Honorable Court on this day, and whereas the said Mansing Tikaram and Sitaram Tikaram have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act eleven and twelve, Victoria Chapter, twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed containing the statement of their debts, estate and effect.—Dated this twenty-second day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 22nd day of September, 1890.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY, S. KING & CO., LONDON.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY,

A GENERAL MEETING will be held at the SCHOOL OF ART on WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at 5-30 p.m., to pass the accounts and to sanction alteration on the Rules.

L. R. W. FORREST.
Honorary Secretary.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD., AGRA.
NOTICE.

THE SECRETARIES of the Company having STOPPED PAYMENT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders is convened for FRIDAY, 26th September, at the Mill premises at Agra, at 4 p.m.

J. A. G. GILMOUR,
E. RUSHTON,
Directors of the Company.
Agra, 19th September, 1890.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO THE CIVIL COURT TO GRANT A CERTIFICATE OF ADMINISTRATION FOR THE ESTATE OF A DECEASED.

SECTION 250 ACT X OF 1865.
No. OF APPLICATION 26 OF 1890.
IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER CENTRAL PROVINCES.
IN RE LIEUTENANT and QUARTER-MASTER W. STANDRING, Deceased.

WHEREAS application has been made by ELIZA STANDRING, at present residing at Kamptee, Central Provinces, widow of the deceased, for the grant of a certificate of administration to the estate of her late husband, W. STANDRING (deceased) son of John Standring of 21, Crown Street, Rochdale, England, all persons claiming to have any Interest in the estate of the above mentioned deceased person or any part thereof, are hereby invited in accordance with the provisions of section 250 Act X of 1865, to attend this Court and see the proceedings before the Grant of Letters of Administration on the 3rd day of November, 1890, which date has been fixed for hearing the petition of the applicant.

A. B. NAPIER.
Registrar,
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces.
Nagpur, the 16th September, 1890.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Capital £1,000,250.
ADVANCES

Made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, Stocks, Shares, and other approved Securities.

LONDON INVESTMENTS.

State, Municipal, and other Public Loans negotiated and issued upon the London market.
For all particulars apply direct to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY
JAMES DOUGLAS,
AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages, 8vo., Cloth-bound,
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Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDIES, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, bothin BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	£309,690	0 0
,, 1885	£988,156	0 0
,, 1886	£955,029	0 0
,, 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to } £3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,269,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRIOR. Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.
We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.
It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.
Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin from Rs.	6
Do do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" from ,,	6
Do do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	15

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Single Temple or Riding Hooks ,,	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles ,,	24
Do do. do Dr. Menist's ,,	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs ,,	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs ,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from ,,	25
Do do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks ,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	55
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Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs ,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ,,	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins from Rs.	3
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Gold Framed do do. from ,,	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.
Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hookssides from ,, 6
Silver do. do. do. from ,, 25
Gold do. do. do. from ,, 60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed from Rs.	4
Silver do. do. from ,,	30
Gold do. do. from ,,	75

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A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles Rs. 100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O'-Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts ,, 25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable ,, 20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk 4 for Rs.	1 0
,, Wirebound, very fine each Re. 1 and ,,	1 8
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium each ,,	3 0
,, ,, Gold each from ,,	10 0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

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LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
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H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

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RESERVE FUND £140,000

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
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RESERVE FUND	$5,482,127·2)
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22.

THE only additional item of financial news beyond what we chronicled under Saturday evening's date is a further decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. in Consols in London at 95⅞, marking the increasing dearness of money in the head-quarters of finance. The latest advices by wire regarding Produce were also noticed in our last report.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc	Rs.	11,87,289
" " Branches	Inc.	"	2,43,441
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	39,98,419
Government Securities	Dec.	"	1,98,944
Loans	Dec.	"	10,86,026
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	6,65,121
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	1,39,369
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Inc.	"	72,14,080

If anything were needed to emphasize the more than seasonable dulness which has settled down upon all branches of trade in this city it is furnished by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, which discloses an increase in the Banks' Cash Balance of over 72 lakhs since the date of the previous Return, making the Balance stand at some 351½ lakhs. The figures which we give above show an increase of close upon 40 lakhs in Private Deposits, while Loans had diminished considerably, and Bills discounted materially, the total falling off in the trade demand being represented by nearly 57½ lakhs. It will be still some time before the financing of the new Cotton crop will begin to absorb some of the surplus capital now awaiting employment, and for which meanwhile the present outlook does not favour investment in a direction when, under other circumstances, it would naturally flow.

COTTON remains dull in tone, with only a very limited business passing, but with prices generally unaltered. To-day's purchases by the Mills have aggregated about 500 bales, of which half was Ginned Compta, at Rs. 185¼ ; the balance consisting of Compta, at Rs. 155 ; Bhownugger, at Rs. 169 ; Veraval, at Rs. 166; and Earsee, at Rs. 191 per candy.

There was more or less rain in every district of the Oomrawattee Cotton circle during the latter part of last week excepting Dhulia, where, however, rather more than the yearly average had already been registered, and where the plants were showing bolls rapidly ripening. At Barsee a spell of fine weather was wanted for the crop ; but both here and in other districts of the same circle, the plants were flourishing, continuing to show more improvement at Julgaum. 34 cents of rain fell at Agra, but in no other district of the Bengal circle was any registered since last Thursday, and at Beawar, where the plants were in flower, its continued absence was much felt. Beyond two cents at Bhownugger there had been no more rain over any part of the Dhollera circle, and though the fall has been much below the average in every district this season, to-day's report is that the plants were flourishing in all seasonable weather still prevailed at Broach, and the condition of the crop left little or nothing to be desired.

WHEAT had remained without movement, the feeling being still dull, and the small business passing being on the basis of previous quotations.

SEEDS also are neglected to a great extent and we call the market very quiet in tone with few fresh transactions reported, but with prices quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	177	bales.
Wheat	10,711	cwt.
Linseed	4,735	"
Castor Seed	5,723	"

FREIGHTS are steady but with very little doing. The "Eden Hall" (s), ready, has been booking small lots for Liverpool, at 14s. 6d. for Seeds, and 16s. 2d. for measurement cargo. The "Mary Beyts" (s), also ready, has been berthed for Antwerp, and has engaged part cargo at 15s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weak this morning, and has steadily declined during the day to our quotations in presence of a good demand for Bank remittance, in which a fair business has been done ready and forward. Early in the day Demand, for January delivery, was placed, and later, at 1s. 8 13-32d. and again at 1s. 8⅝d. for February. We quote ready rates at closing :—

Bank Bills	on Demand .....1s. 8 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic...1s. 8 1-16 to 3-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight ...1s. 8 9-32d.	"
Credits	3 months' sight.....1s. 8 15-32d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight .....2·16	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has advanced materially to-day in a livelier market. Fours for cash, had moved up by the afternoon to 103¼ to 3-16, and at the end a further advance had been attained, the rate closing at 103 3-16 to ¼, while for the coming settlement, 103¼, became the rate, and 102 15-16 for the October account. The quotation for 4½ per cents. is still 105, nominal.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are a decline of Rs. 20 in Colaba Land and Mill ; and of Rs.10 in Coorla; and an advance of Rs.10 in Hyderabad, Dekkan ; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	4¾d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 20 days' sight.	1s. 8¼d.
2 per cent. Consols for account...	95⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87¼
4½ per cent. "	90
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	53⅛d. per oz.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th September as compared with the statement of the 13th September 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	SEPT. 13. Rs.	SEPT. 20. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,0,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	33,03,000	33,03,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	42,41,631	54,39,920
Do. do. at Branches.....	34,43,397	36,86,838
Other Deposits	3,65,51,814	3,95,50,233
Post Bills	7,265	7,295
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	1,22,435	1,17,088
Rs.	5,66,66,542	6,20,92,314
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	81,10,123	79,11,178
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	9,86,986	10,15,141
Loans do. do.	98,39,954	87,83,928
Current Accounts overdrawn....	1,265	4,181
Bills Discounted and purchased..	9,02,273	81,37,157
Stamps, &c.....	18,529	18,878
Dead Stock..... Rs. 6,76,249		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,91,267	3,91,249
Bullion	.. ..	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2 81,398	4,23 767
Cash and Currency Notes	2 79,22 731	3,51,36,862
Rs.	5,66,66,542	6,20 92,314

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd September, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	22	1	57	...	27
Suez	22	2	10	...	59

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 22nd September, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	38	...	4
" Kurrachee ...	...	10	...	1
" Madras	...	22	...	1

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	920
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank ..	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	155
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	380xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	185
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,280	1,880	55	390
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg. Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	300	500	all	20	500xd
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.....	450	450	500	30	450
Khangaum.....	750	100	all	..	160
Khangaum.....	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mahmadpura-Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ..	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	65
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	50	440
Munmar M....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	150xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	565
New Indian ..	4,000	125	125	11	95
Prince of Wales	602	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy(Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	200
Volkart.....	..	1,000		60	675

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad ..	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian..	9,315	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	690
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co...	600	500	500	20	335
Central India..	3,750	500	500	35	925
City of Bombay Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	890
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	575
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	455
Dhun Mills....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit.	11,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills..	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	825
Hingughat Mill.....	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs ..	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad....	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	317½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Leopold.....	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164 c.
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Guiburga)	2,400	500	500	9½pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,225
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	605
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	230
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	24	310
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	635
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	760
Ripon Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	620

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	220 / 170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile..	5,000	100	100	14	100
Bapty Bros....	6,625	200	185	18	37
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance ..	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation .	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,180
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	770
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	..	182
Empire Fire Insurance ..	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn....	5,000	100	10	10 pr. et.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 xd
Komp & Co....	4,000	200	175	26½	325xd
Kurrachee Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ..	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan ..	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co..	1,000	100	100	9	85
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,030
Thackor & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co..	9,200	25	25	5-8	110
Western India Flour	...	..	—	—	20

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	19-12
China Leaf.....	"	20-8
Pekin Bar Gold, New.....	"	19-6 nom.
Pekin Bar Gold, Old.....	"	19-8 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	19-8
English Sovereigns.....	"	12-9
English Sovereigns, Dragons.....	"	12-9
Bar Silver 17.....	"	106-7
Bar Silver 17½ Betterness.....	"	106-10
Sycee Silver.....	"	105 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Athletic Association Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-15 p.m.
Temperance Hall, Colaba, Wanderers' Welcome Lodge, No. 89, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Windsor (s), from Moulmein ; Busheer (s), Marmugoa ; Ellora (s), Calcutta ; and Rheinfels (s); Hamburg.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Elektra sailed yesterday for Hongkong.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, direct per extra s. s. Thibet, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

THEFT OF CASH.—Eli Boorankhan, residing at Jakria Street, reports the theft of Rs. 125 from his box, whilst he was away from home, on the 20th instant.

THEFT AT KIKA STREET.—Partab Mungilal, a native confectioner, residing at Kika Street, reports the theft of Rs. 179, in currency notes and cash, from his cash-box, on Sunday last.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A woman, named Bheema, residing at Bunder Gully, reports the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 104 from her box, on Saturday last.

POLO.—The game this evening, at 4-45, will be :—(Stripes)—Messrs. Gray, Barton, Prevost, Steel, Bateson, and Boileau, *vs.* (Whites)—Messrs. Tufnell, Summer, Lovett, Baxter, Venebles, Jellett, and Burges.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ATHLETIC CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Athletic Club of the Y.M.C.A. at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, at 5-15 p.m., to consider the arrangement of athletic sports in connection with the Association.

ACCIDENT.—Abdool Ryman Gooldad, a labourer in the Prince's Dock, was taken to the G. T. Hospital yesterday evening, suffering from a simple fracture of the left arm, said to have been caused by a box accidentally falling on his arm, while he was working on board.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Nusserwanjee Pestonjee, residing at Khetwady 1st Street, reports the theft of seven gold buttons, valued at Rs. 65, on Sunday last. Complainant suspects his servant Cowasjee Jamsetjee, who has absconded. A search is being made for the accused.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Shapoorjee Eduljee, aged 59 years, while passing by the Victoria Terminus Station yesterday evening, was accidentally knocked down by a carriage belonging to Mahomed Ali Ebrahim, and fractured his right thigh. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital but refused to remain, and was taken home after treatment.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-15, when the following papers will be read :—1. On the Physical Geography of the Neighbourhood of Bombay, by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S. 2. Bombay Grasses, Part II., by Dr. J C. Lisboa. 3. Miscellaneous Notes.

THE THREE CARD TRICK.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Constable Unkles charged Syed Hoosein Ismail before Mr. Richardson, with being found gaming in a public thoroughfare, at Cammateepoora, with three cards, and money on Sunday last. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was convicted and fined Rs. 10, this being his second conviction for a similar offence.

RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.—We are glad to find a decided improvement in Messrs. Kellner and Co.'s Refreshment Rooms on the E. I. R. which are in striking contrast with those on the G. I. P. R. The abominations that are served to travellers on the latter line can only be described as a "mess" of concoctions and decoctions prepared by Goanese *ticcadars*, whose personal and pecuniary interest in the matter are paramount !—*Indian Engineering.*

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Hindostan Spinning and Weaving Mill, Chinchpoogly, respecting the death of Shaik Mahomed Shaik Haroon, a sizer, aged 30 years. On Sunday while he was walking through a room in the mill he noticed a belt had fallen off a shaft, and in attempting to replace it, he was caught by the belt, dragged round the shaft, and killed on the spot. The verdict was "That the death of Shaik Mahomed Shaik Haroon was caused by injuries received, by his having been accidentally caught in the belting of a mill machinery."

A DISHONEST SCHOOLMATE.—Before Mr. Shewshunkar Govindram yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Nelmes charged Ramchunder Kassinath, a Hindoo, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a small clock and a silver watch, valued at Rs. 34-8. Canoo Ramjee, the complainant, stated that he gave the time-pieces for repair to the accused, who had been a schoolmate of his, on the 17th of July. Since then he had not seen the prisoner nor his time-pieces. The matter was accordingly brought to the notice of the police, who after instituting enquiries were successful in tracing the articles in question to the shops of two Marwarees at Girgaum, where they had been pledged by the prisoner. From the information obtained from the Marwarees, Ramchunder was arrested and on pleading guilty was sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 17.
Jacob, Col, Bo Staff, on duty, from Poona.
SEPTEMBER 19.
Bishop, Captain, Bo, 2nd Gloster, off leave, from Poona.
SEPTEMBER 21.
Pryce, Major, Ms, 9th M I, from leave, from England.
Smallwood, Lieut, Bo, R A, on sick leave, from England.
Cooper, Lieut, Bengal, 7th D Gds, from leave, from England.
Westmorland, Major, Bengal, 6th L I, from leave, from England.
Young, Major, Bo, 4th Bo Cav, from leave, from England.
Empson, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.
Lindsay, Captain, Bo, 1st North Lanc Regt, off leave, to Kamptee.
SEPTEMBER 22.
Pryce, Major, Ms, 9th M. I., on privilege leave, to Madras,
Cooper, Lieut, Bengal, 7th D Gds, on leave, to Umballa.
Young, Major, Bo, 4th Bo. Cavl, on duty, to Poona.
Westmorland, Major, Bengal, 6th B. L. I., from leave, to Cawnpore.
Empson, Lt-Col, Bengal, R. A, from leave, to Ferozpore.
Wetherall, Major, Bo, 22nd Bo Infty, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.
Bombay, 23rd September 1890.
The following drills will take place this week :—
MORNING DRILLS.
To-day. } 7 a.m. Gun drill.
Thursday 25th }
EVENING DRILLS.
Wednesday, 24, 6-30 p. m.—Carbine Drill.
Friday, 26, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.
By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.
Bombay, 23rd September 1890.
1. There will be drill in the Town Hall at 8-30 to-night. All Recruits are requested to attend, as well as N.-C. Officers and Volunteers.
There will be no Sword-drill for Officers.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
2. The orders which appeared in yesterday's paper are cancelled.
3. There will be drill for Recruits at the School on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 7 a.m. Military bridles.
4. There will be drill with Swords and Carbines for Recruits behind the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 25th instant.
By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
DISPUTED CLAIM TO THE ASSETS OF A MILLOWNER'S FIRM.
C. A. TURNER VS. LILLADHUR SHAMJEE AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiff, as receiver of the firm of Jadowjee Raghowjee, claimed that it may be declared that the 73 shares in the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company and the 10 shares in the New Pachora Manufacturing Company are still the property of the partnership firm of Jadowjee Raghowjee ; that the plaintiff as receiver was entitled to recover the same from the defendants ; that the latter may be decreed to hand them over to the plaintiff, or in the alternative to pay him the sum of Rs. 76,000, &c. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshah, and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Lang and Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship said :—It is always unsatisfactory to have to decide a case which does not determine the ultimate rights of the parties, and which a more accommodating spirit on each side would have avoided the necessity of altogether. According to my practice in such cases, I shall avoid finding more issues or using more words than are actually necessary to decide the present suit. In my judgment in the former case (suit 537 of 1888), practically between the same parties, I have set out the history of the firm of Jadowjee Raghowjee. After the death of Shamjee, the partners in that firm were Lilladhur Shamjee in his own right, Soonderdas Vussonjee and the legal representatives of Shamjee. These legal representatives were at first Lilladhur alone as the executor of his father, then when Dwarkadas was joined in the probate on the 22nd August 1886, Lillabhur and Dwarkadas as representatives of their father. After the decree in suit 122 of 1885, para. 35, ex. 11, the joint probate just referred to, the letters of Lilladhur of the 8th November 1887 and of the 10th January 1888, and the entry made by him in the books of the firm on the 17th January 1888, it is, I consider, impossible for Lilladhur successfully to contend that Dwarkadas was not a partner entitled to be consulted in the business of the firm, and especially with reference to the 73 shares in the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and the 10 shares of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Limited, which Mr. Turner, as receiver of the firm of Jadowjee Raghowjee, has filed the present suit to recover from the defendant, Lilladhur. These shares are admitted to have belonged to the firm previous to the month of December 1888. They were then the only existing visible assets of the firm. On the 11th October 1888, Lilladhur wrote to Dwarkadas that the firm was in want of money to pay certain deposit receipts which were payable by the firm and falling due, and calling on Dwarkadas to pay his share or proportion of the purchase-money of the shares and take away his proportion of them ; and thus put him (Lilladhur) in funds to meet the firm's liabilities. In default, Lilladhur gave notice that he would sell the shares. Dwarkadas, through his solicitors, replied that the shares had been purchased out of the assets of the firm, and that he was entitled to have his proportion of the shares handed to him. He denied, therefore, the right of Lilladhur to sell them. Before this time, Lilladhur had been directed by the decree of the 17th October 1887 to wind up the firm, and to hand over Dwarkadass's proportion of these shares to him, and was prohibited from selling or disposing of the shares without the consent of Dwarkadas. On the 11th October (before referred to), Lilladhur wrote to Soonderdas in similar terms to those in which he had written to Dwarkadas, to which Soonderdas replied through his solicitors on the 13th October, that Lilladhur had received large sums, with which he ought to have paid off the deposit receipts, and that he had no right whatever to sell the shares. There are now unpaid creditors of the firm and unsatisfied decrees against its partners. The plaintiff, representing the views of Dwarkadas and of the representatives of Soonderdas, seeks possession of the shares from Lilladhur in order to sell them and pay the debts of the firm. Lilladhur claims that there is a large sum due to him from the firm, which must be made good to him from the estates of his late partners, Shamjee and Soonderdas, and by his partner Vussonjee. Dwarkadas and the sons of Soonderdas, on the other hand, allege that Lilladhur has largely overdrawn his account with the firm and will therefore be found largely indebted to all his partners, late and present, when the accounts are taken. A suit is pending to have these accounts taken. It is impossible now to predicate or even conjecture the probable result of that suit. The law upon the subject, apart from special arrangement is clear. In winding up a firm, its assets should be applied as follows :—1. In paying the debts and liabilities of the firm to non-partners. 2. In paying to each partner rateably what is due from the firm to him for advances as distinguished from capital. 3. In paying to each partner rateably what is due from the firm to him in respect of capital. 4. The ultimate residue will then be divisible as profit. (Lindley, pp. 401 and 402.) In the absence of special arrangement, the plaintiff is therefore entitled to recover the shares in this suit. Lilladhur says that, in December 1888, a special arrangement was made between him and Soonderdas and Vussonjee. He says that when the deposit receipts, referred to in his letters of the 11th October 1883, became due, in December 1888, he and Vussonjee and Soonderdas met ; that he showed the state of the account to Soonderdas ; and that Vussonjee told him to take the shares and pay the creditors of the firm. The consideration, he said, was that he was to advance money on them, and that if they paid the money they were to take the shares each, otherwise they were to be given to him. The methas of Lilladhur, Partabrai and Dyabhai, also give evidence as to what occurred at this interview. Vussonjee was called for the defendant, Lilladhur, and says that the meeting referred to took place, and that Soonderdas told Lilladhur that the shares were lying with him, and that he should pay the money, and that the whole matter would be settled when the accounts should be finally made up. A meeting seems certainly to have taken place, but as to what actually occurred at it, it is difficult to say. That there was no definite arrangement about the shares, I think, is clear, because no entry was made in the books at the time about them ; and though Soonderdas and Lilladhur may have visited at each other's houses on festival occasions, the business relations were so excessively strained between them, as evidenced by documents and letters, that it is extremely improbable that Soonderdas would have given up the contention raised in his letter of the 13th October and quietly acceded to Lilladhur's view of his own position in the following December. Vussonjee's statement of what was said (which in effect amounts to this—"the accounts are settled. Let every thing remain in *statu quo*. You have the shares. All will be settled when the accounts are made up. Go on paying what is necessary in the mean time") seems more probable than Lilladhur's, if in fact anything at all was settled. I am quite unable to hold on this evidence that, as between even the partners then present, anything was settled which withdrew the shares from the claims of the creditors in case Lilladhur should not pay them. I cannot place any reliance on Lilladhur's statement. His most unsatisfactory mode of giving evidence, and his shuffling and evasive answers, preclude me from feeling any confidence in it. Soonderdas is dead, and his heirs repudiate the alleged arrangement. In the following December, without any further agreement with, or notice to, his partners, or the heirs of Soonderdas, Lilladhur says that he took over the shares to himself for Rs. 50,450, and made entries of the transactions in the books of Jadowjee Raghowjee. Whether the entries were actually made therein or not, he never mentioned, as far as he can recollect his having done so, in his alleged lien to Dwarkadas, until he referred to them in his affidavit in March last, when he opposed the appointment of a receiver. Although exhibit O shows that, from 1st December 1888 to 29th December 1889, Lilladhur paid the creditors of the firm of Jadowjee Raghowjee to the extent of Rs. 1,03,352-3-0, yet during the same or nearly the same period, namely during the Samvat year 1945, he is credited with, as received from the firm, Rs. 4,93,900. His total debits for the same period are Rs. 6,57,576, but this includes (as appears from ex. K) a transfer entry of Rs. 3,21,572-8-0, which is disputed. It is not, therefore, proved that since the time of the alleged lien in December 1888, the position of Lilladhur in reference to the firm has been altered to his detriment, in other words that he has advanced money to the firm since that date. Under these circumstances, I feel quite unable to hold that it has been proved that a lien on the shares has been created in favour of Lilladhur, which entitles him to say that his partners are not entitled to have them in the possession of the receiver as an asset of the firm. I incline also to the opinion that the partners, acting *inter se*, and not dealing with an outsider, could not withdraw the shares from their liability to be sold to meet the liabilities of the firm, in favour of Lilladhur, without consulting Dwarkadas and against his known wishes. A decree must therefore pass for the plaintiff in terms of *a* and *b* of the prayer of the plaint. The defendants will bear their own costs. The plaintiff will be entitled to his costs out of the partnership assests, but their

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds. Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 320 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

RECEIVED a few KOSMOPHON ACCORDIANS with Harmonish cluck work and damppers with 8 bells.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK WANTED.—A Clerk who understands clearing goods &c., Must write a neat hand. Apply, No. 60, carekof this Office.

VIRGIN CORK for Artificial Rockeries, Ferneries, Rustic Flower Stands, Fern boxes, &c., &c. will arrive shortly, orders being registered.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description, can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (late W. I. R. A.)—Open to all India. Meetings allowed between 15th September and 31st December, 1890. Time of holding Meetings extended from 4 to 10 days. Special Matches for the Army and Volunteers. Prizes, Rs. 6,900 and 8 medals. For Prospectus, Apply to, D. PUDUMJEE Esq., Honorary Secretary, Poona.

MOTIVALA'S DIARRHŒA DROPS.—A most reliable and efficacious vegetable remedy in *Cholera* Diarrhœa, Colics, Vomiting and Looseness of Bowels. It has saved thousands of lives. Condemn it not without a trial. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. For cures see handbills which can be had at S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of a Splendid newly-built tiled BUNGALOW, No 14 "Napier" Road at Poona (furnished) on FRIDAY, the 26th September at 8 a.m.—MORGAN and BALKRISHNA, Auctioneers.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this Office.

ANSONIA CLOCK CO.'S new Consignment of CLOCKS in great variety suitable for Drawing, Dining and Office rooms, Travelling, &c., none can compete in Cheapness of their prices and great reduction will be allowed to wholesale purchasers. JEHANGER C. COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadow Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "STONE HOUSE." Well furnished, centrally situated. TO PARSEES—Re-opening of the LANGHOLM HOTEL, charges moderate. Excellent accommodation. Apply to NASSERWANJI DOSSABHOY, Colaba Sanatarium.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a first-class upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYCN & Co., Sole Agents.

TO BE LET, at HOPE HALL, Mazagon, the residence lately occupied by Mr. Beynon. Rent Rs. 85 per month, available October 1st. Apply to R. DAVIES, Treacher and Co., Fort.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS Single 1 in. at 4 in. and Double 4in. at 6 in. Apply to the GODOWNKEEPER, Messrs. Nathan's Sons, 71, Apollo Street.

A LADY wishes to recommend a GOOD HOME for INDIAN or DELICATE CHILDREN in Cornwall. Very healthy situation. Where a relative of her has been carefully and well looked after. References to be exchanged, "N. R. O." care of Messrs. Grindlay and Co, 55, Parliament St. London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist, Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY 47, Esplanade, Bombay, will OPEN their ESTABLISHMENT on MONDAY, September 22nd.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building Fort Bombay.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M. AURAL SURGEON. LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT AT THE ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, AND HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN, *LONDON*. Can be consulted for Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat, and Diseases of Women, from 3 to 5 P.M. 10, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London. CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!! TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CRICKET BATS. TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment. JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD., 18, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON. 18 Years in Practice. No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

TO BE disposed of on account of bad health of the present lessor, a contract with the PERIM COAL Co., Ld., for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to shipping, rations to coolies, &c.&c., still to run for 19 months with the option of renewal for 5 years. For the same reason the contractor will also dispose of his Hotel (Grand Hotel de l' Universe,) established since 1866. For all information please address J. Suel, Aden, or the PERIM COAL Co., Ld.,

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS. HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA. VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona. The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style. The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef. A trial is earnestly solicited. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890. inted and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE, Office. INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4. THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years. While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year. The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT

SALE OF PICK-AXES, HOES, &c.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m. at the Executive Engineer Presidency Storeyard, Esplanade, consisting of pick-axes, hoes, buckets, files, iron chatties, garden shears, knives, zinc trough, dammer pan, &c.

SALE OF BUNDLING PRESS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Receiver, in suit No. 84 of 1883, Jan Mahomed Khuluckdina vs. Rahimtoola Khuluckdina ; Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Hide Press premises, Dharavi, consisting copper pans, Bundling Press, bamboos, rafters, color &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Bombay, 23rd September, 1890

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HARRISON—WILLOUGHBY—September 2, at Christ Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. William H. West, of Gliffaes, Brecon, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. T. Alexander, Harry Cazalet, only son of the late Rev. Henry Robert Harrison, Rector of Elston, Notts, to Hilda Beaumont, youngest daughter of Major General Willoughby, C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps.

MAURITIUS.

DEATH.

RICH—August 29, at Clairford House, Phœnix, Mauritius, George Elsey Rich, the dearly loved youngest son of Joseph and Mary Rich, of Bombay, aged 26 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRAY—September 21, at Worlee, the wife of Cecil Gray, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AINLEY—September 16, at Kurnool, the wife of Sergeant S Ainley, D P W, of a son.

BLENKINSOP—September 19, at Pantheon Road, Egmore, the wife of Surgeon Major F H Blenkinsop, I M S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BACON—September 18, at Madras, Elizabeth Anne, the wife of Jas D Bacon, Military Accounts Department, and daughter of the late Thomas Wilson, of York.

MARTINDALE—September 14, at Hutton John, Cumberland, Geoffrey Spencer, son of A H T Martindale, Madras Civil Service, aged 3 years and 4 months.

SEALE—August 14, at Mussoorie, Saira Emma, widow of the late Lieut-Colonel R H Seale (Retired List, H E I C S), aged 70 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1890.

THE telegrams which we publish from Goa to-day present discrepancies sufficient to discourage attempts to arrive at the truth concerning the tragic events which occurred on Sunday at Margao. The popular version was summarized in the telegram which appeared in our yesterday's issue announcing that the military had fired upon peaceful citizens who were exercising their legal rights as municipal electors, killing seventeen, and wounding several. This is confirmed in some of the reports that came from Portuguese India yesterday, and it is evidently the version to which Goanese opinion in Bombay is disposed chiefly to attach credence, as it is upon the assumption of its truth that preparations are being made to hold a meeting in Bombay, calling upon the King of Portugal to grant redress, and in the event of this action failing, urging the British Government to take over the control of Portuguese India. It is fair, however, to say that the Goa Government do not by any means accept the account of this unhappy episode which has been given by the popular party. The Chief Secretary to the Governor General has courteously put us in possession of the official account of the matter, which differs as much from other accounts as Mr. Balfour's account of Mitchelstown differs from Mr. Gladstone's. The narrative is brief, but it is portentously full of material The aggressors were, of course, not the authorities, but the popular party. The latter are accused of having attacked the police and the authorities at Margao with firearms and dynamite, and the police—nothing is said here about the military—are said to have been compelled in self-defence to repulse them. Instead of the seventeen persons killed and many wounded of the popular version, the official account speaks of thirteen killed and wounded, a sufficiently large record of damages incurred in the attempt to ensure—or to prevent—the legal and orderly conduct of a municipal election for a district whose entire population scarcely exceeds a hundred thousand. We must all hope that the more moderate account of the casualties incurred in this unhappy contest may prove correct. The matter is of some importance, and a list of the names of the killed and wounded would show beyond dispute whether the Government or their opponents have counted the more correctly. It is not without significance that one of the telegrams which have reached Bombay, and which is conceived in a spirit more than friendly to the Government, reticently says "there are killed and wounded," leaving the Recording Angel to deal with such a detail as the number of the victims. Nor will it pass without notice that the authorities have only put forward the version of the incident after the other side have given course to damaging and alarming reports. We wish to deal fairly with the Goa Government at a juncture which must be exceedingly trying to them, whether they are in the right or in the wrong. But they must recognize that there is a marked difference in the impression which is made by a statement such as that with which they have favoured us when it is issued spontaneously, and when it comes as a reply to reports already current. In the one case it is likely to be received as a vindication ; in the other it often passes for an excuse.

The scene of Sunday's bloodshed is Margao, the chief town of the electoral district of Salsette, and the occasion was the election of the Municipal Corporation of the district. The election was carried out under the supervision of the Administrador, an officer who is appointed by the Colonial Government to carry on the chief executive duties connected with the Municipal administration. It would be no injustice to the gentleman who fills this place in the official hierarchy of Salsette to say that he seems to have realized very accurately the ideal of a zealous provincial administrator to which Louis Napoleon expected all his Prefects to conform. The constituency of Salsette is undoubtedly warmly attached to the popular party, and the present Government is as undoubtedly anxious that that party shall be deprived of its representatives, whether in the district Municipality or in the election of a Deputy to the Cortes at Lisbon. In April last there was a bitter conflict for the seat in the Lisbon Parliament. The Governor General, M. Vasco de Guedes, though he came to India during the Liberal regime, took no pains to conceal his desire that the constituency, at that time represented by M. Christovam Pinto, the candidate of the popular party, should elect a representative favourable to the Conservative Government. The electoral manœuvres adopted with that view were temporarily successful. The elections were so manipulated that a Conservative candidate whom no one in Goa had ever seen was formally returned for Salsette. As the election was annulled in the Cortes, by a majority of the same political complexion as the Governor General himself, it is easy to believe that M. Brandao's success was attained by irregular means. The popular party contend that Sunday's proceedings were a desperate attempt to repeat the manœuvres of last April, wherein the administration temporarily succeeded in depriving the constituency of their rights. It may be asked why the Government should show as much determination to carry "the right men" in a mere municipal contest as they had done in a Parliamentary election. But a brief description of the *modus operandi* of elections in Goa will explain this. In Goa the Parliamentary franchise is based nominally on household suffrage tempered by what in France would be called a *suffrage capacitaire*. First of all a college is formed of the *majores contribuentes*—the forty chief taxpayers of the district. These choose a committee who draw up a voting list. It is at this point that the intervention of the Municipal Chamber comes in, and the Municipal Chamber can do much to determine what the result of an election may be. They are charged with the details of the polling. They fix the polling places, they nominate the polling officers, and the large powers of manipulating the ballot which are vested in them enable them to exercise considerable power over the electorate. Stories of electoral manœuvres are told in Goa which will compare very well with the stories that come from the Southern States of America in which the Republicans, by destroying ballot boxes in which the negro vote prevails, have struggled not wisely but too well to snatch a victory for their party. It is not necessary to go into details to make it clear why the Government and their opponents should have been equally bent upon winning the election last Sunday, even though the honours fought for were primarily municipal. This is the first occasion, however, in which party spirit has run so high in Portuguese India as to lead to bloodshed at a municipal election, though something of the kind occurred in the election for a Deputy for the adjacent electoral district of Bardez in 1861.

The direct conflict of evidence upon the merits of the case which our telegrams exhibit makes it exceedingly difficult to say upon which side the truth lies. The official explanation is that the mob were not only aggressive but drunk, a theory which makes it seem hardly necessary to contend that the change of Ministry at Lisbon at the end of the week incited the popular party to make a demonstration in favour of the Progressist principles which seem now to have another chance of coming into the ascendant at Lisbon. We can well understand, however, that the Governor General's opponents counted upon a defeat of the Government party in the municipal elections as an object worth aiming at, as nothing would be more likely to lead to his recall by the Cabinet now in process of formation at Lisbon than the defeat of his party in a popular vote A sanguinary conflict with the populace, however, is a dear price to pay for even the doubtful security of tenure that M. Vasco Guedes would have gained in winning the Salsette municipal elections. Whether the right is on his side or on the side of his opponents is a question upon which it is not for us to pronounce. But it is very much against his administration that they have been unable to carry out a municipal election without more bloodshed than Portugal would have incurred in making a minor African conquest. The presumption is certainly against an administration who can do their business no better than that. It must tell against the Governor General, moreover, in any estimate of his method of dealing with popular movements that his own party in the Lisbon Parliament have this year annulled an election carried out after his own heart and in which his own candidate was successful. The matter directly concerns us only in one way. It is to our advantage to have peace beyond our borders as well as within them, as the Portuguese Government recognized when they consented, on the representations of the Bombay Government a couple of years since, to remove a Governor of Diu whose administrative eccentricities were a little too frequently under the notice of the political authorities in Kathiawar. In this case we can only stand as spectators ; but there is no reason why we should ignore, though we shall certainly do nothing to encourage the tendency towards amalgamation with British India which such a manifestation of unwisdom on the other side of the frontier brings into view. The Government of his Most Faithful Majesty, with which England has just renewed her friendship in a treaty advantageous to both Governments, may rest assured that nothing will be done by the British authorities to help on changes in the map of India. But quiescence itself cannot retard the course of events, and an administration which cannot organize a provincial election without bloodshed must not be surprised if its subjects look beyond its borders for the freedom and good order which are not to be had within them.

A CURIOUS commentary upon the recent attempt in the *Asiatic Quarterly* to belaud the supposed regeneration of Persia is afforded in the singular melancholy proceedings at a meeting of the Persian Investment Corporation, which was held in London a few days ago. So far as we can make out from a very candid statement of Sir Charles Lewis, the chairman of the Company, the Shah when in England last summer made over the concession of certain rights in Persia to a Frenchman, M. Decaerdoel, who was on the staff of the Persian Embassy in London. The concession, which bore the autograph signature of the Sultan, was three months after sold to a small company named the Anglo-Asiatic Syndicate, and this Syndicate in its turn sold the concession to the promoters of Sir Charles Lewis's Corporation. Everything seems to have been fair and above board on the part of both the Syndicate and the promoters of the Corporation. It was arranged that the purchase-money should be paid to the Syndicate in instalments, for which the Corporation provided by periodical calls upon its shareholders. Early in the present year the Corporation, under circumstances which are not set forth, found itself in Mr. Justice Chitty's Court. But the proceedings appear to have been of no great importance, since the Court held that all which the Corporation had done was perfectly legal. One result of the suit, however, was that the directors thought it desirable to sell the concession abroad. But the attempt to do this failed, though the solution, Sir Charles Lewis naively says, would have been advantageous to everybody. Soon after this, the Foreign Office communicated with the Corporation, apprising them of the fact that information had been received from the British Minister at Teheran that the concession had been withdrawn by the Shah. At this stage of the proceedings it must have been difficult for Sir Charles Lewis and his colleagues to determine whether it was to the Shah or to the Foreign Office that they owed the greater grudge. The Foreign Office seemed to have been in possession of Sir Drummond Wolff's message for some time—how long is not clear—and to have kept it pigeon-holed during the time that the Corporation were paying away their money for a concession which had already ceased to exist. There is something melancholy in Sir Charles Lewis's *ex post facto* endeavour to justify the Corporation in its belief that it was a valid and substantial property for which they were paying away the shareholders' money. Other people certainly believe that the concession had something more than butter-paper value. Six weeks before the Corporation was formed, a well-known London bank had lent £20,000 upon the security of the concession, and the Persian Ambassador had given an emphatic assurance that the concession was a perfectly unimpeachable document. "What reason," Sir Charles Lewis asks, "could the directors have to believe that a concession under the Shah's own hand, and countersigned by his Grand Vizier, would not be carried out?" None whatever, we should say, except the general consideration that all potentates are not alike in their estimate of the value of their own signature. That, it must be admitted, is a rather important consideration, and in the light of it it seems to us that Sir Charles Lewis has exposed the one weak point in his apology for the directors when he asks, "Was he to assume that a journey to the Foreign Office was necessary to prove that the thing was right?" On the whole, such an assumption would have been far from gratuitous, for it can scarcely be doubted that if the Foreign Office had been made formally cognizant of the transaction, the English Government would have felt themselves under an obligation to do more to make the concession a reality than they appear to have done. Lord Palmerston, in such a set of circumstances, would have gone as far as he did in the enforcement of the Pacifico claims rather than allow a Government like that of the Shah to break an engagement which practically had been entered into with British subjects. It is hardly likely, however, that the shareholders will profit as largely as Pacifico did forty-five years ago out of the *Civis Romanus sum* argument. Some of them have protested loudly against the Shah's unceremonious violation of his own contract, and he has been reminded that in this business he was dealing, not with his own people, but with subjects under the protection of the British Government. The directors, however, appear to think that they are immediately concerned not with the Shah, who granted the concession, not to them, but to M. Decaerdoel, but with the Anglo-Asiatic Syndicate, which bought the concession from that gentleman, and which has already recovered over £32,000 on account of the purchase-money. The Syndicate itself meanwhile appears to have made nothing out of its bargain, for it is said to have handed over to the first concessionaire every penny of the purchase-money that it has received. In order to complete the story, and to put us in a position to judge fairly of the merits of the case, it would be necessary to hear the Persian official account of the origin of the concession. Sir Charles Lewis says that he will not charge the Shah with having been bribed. "But the money," he says, 'had gone pretty high up, and that was the secret of it," for because the high-up people did not share and share alike, the concession was attempted to be withdrawn. The merits of the case cannot easily be entered into ; but enough has already been said to show that when writers like "Persicus" tell us in italics that the regeneration of Persia has begun since the Shah has issued an edict decreeing the inviolability of property in his dominions, the boast comes a little too soon.

THE Government of India have sent a long and carefully argued reply to the denunciation by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce of the income-tax in general, and of the proposed taxation of consignor's profits in particular. Government are understood to have sent simultaneously a reply to the representations of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the latter subject. On the former, it is understood that the Bombay Chamber exercise judicious reserve, the practical good sense of the Committee restraining them from offering criticisms which must necessarily be of an academic kind, and can lead to no practical result. The absence of this reserve on the part of the Bengal Chamber has exposed them to a somewhat damaging reply. The chief assumptions from which they start in arguing for the total abolition of the tax are shown to be seriously incorrect. There is no warrant for the argument, for instance, that the tax was imposed temporarily and for a special purpose. In its present form it is to a large extent a development of the previously existing licence taxes, and even if it had been true that it was imposed solely to meet the special necessities which arose in 1886, it can scarcely yet be said that those necessities have disappeared. The Bengal Chamber have been drawing up a prosperity budget of their own, in which full account is taken of gains, while losses seem to be largely ignored. Exchange is favourable, but both railways and opium threaten to make a poor return ; and at the present moment Government say the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the year promise to turn out considerably worse than the estimate of last March. The argument from improvement in the finances is based, moreover, on the assumption that the rise in exchange will continue—an assumption on which Government very wisely decline to base an important change in their fiscal policy. When an administration have the choice, as Government may possibly have ere long, between abolishing one form of taxation and reducing the weight of another, the preference presumptively is in favour of the latter course, since it is much easier to increase a tax that has been reduced than to restore one which has been abolished. Government are very candid in estimating the relative strength of the claims to consideration of the income-tax payer and of the contributors to the enhanced salt duty, and they state their opinion that there are several fiscal reforms which should take precedence of the claim of the payers of income-tax, or should at least receive equal consideration whenever the Government finds that it has a permanent surplus at its disposal. It requires some courage, no doubt, thus to give expression to a belief which is scarcely likely to be popular. But it seems to us that it is only an incontestable truth to which Government give expression when they say that there is no class of the Indian community which derives greater benefit from British rule than do the commercial, banking, manufacturing, official, and professional classes, and it would amount to a serious political scandal if these classes, by the abolition of the present tax, were absolved from contributing to the wants of the State in a degree bearing some proportion to their wealth. Only by special pleading can this straightforward and equitable proposition be set aside. The paragraphs in which the Government deal with the question of the taxation of consignors' profits are less easy to accept than the rest of the letter to the Bengal Chamber. It is rather in theory than in practice, however, that the attitude of the Government upon this question is to be objected to, and so long as the views of Government remain theories they can do no harm. Government may be as sure as they please that the income-tax may legally be levied on consignor's profits. But their certainty will hurt no one so long as they admit, as they very freely do, all that has been said as to the difficulties and possibilities of this method of assessment. The up-shot of the controversy is that while Government cling to their own theory of the matter, they allow the practical victory to remain with their opponents. They retreat, but they carry away with them the purely decorative honours of war, leaving to their critics the substantial advantage of remaining in possession of the battle-field.

THE news which we publish from Cambay to-day is serious, but it is obvious that more needs to be known before the merits of the case can be fully estimated. Mr. Laud, the Dewan, has had his difficulties before now, and riotous manifestations that were made against his administration three years ago showed that he had enemies in the State whose animus against him was much greater than their grievances. It may be that these disturbances have been in a great part a recrudescence of the old feeling, and that the application of the Bombay Survey Settlement to Cambay has had much less to do with the troubles in the State than the rioters have made it appear A loss of thirteen lives is lamentable under any circumstances ; but it should be understood that Mr. Cook did not call upon the military to charge the mob until the police had failed to disperse them, and were, in fact, flying for their lives. So far as can be seen there was the reverse of rashness on the part of the Political Officer. The survey settlement, it should be explained, was no new thing in the State ; for the survey has been going on for at least three years, and it should be noted that it was not the survey officer but Mr. Shamrao Laud whose dismissal the mob asked for. Mr. Laud, so far as can be seen, acted well in the matter, but, as we have said, he has his enemies, though the Bombay Government found three years ago that there was very little ground for their enmity.

THE sixth report of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund, following on the lines of the last publication, will contain photographs of the hospitals in Odeypore, Durbhanga, and Kotah ; the Dufferin buildings at Nagpur, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Quetta, and Agra ; and groups of students and nurses at Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon.

DR. BLANEY brought another motion regarding the Pawai water before the Municipal Corporation yesterday. He moved that in future whenever it is practicable to do so the Municipal Commissioner take the orders of the Corporation whenever he may think it desirable to shut off or deliver the water-supply from the Pawai reservoir before making such changes. That the Municipal Commissioner do obtain and submit to the Corporation a full report from the Health Officer as to the sanitary objections which he entertains to dwellings and cattle being allowed to occupy the Pawai gathering ground, as referred to his letter to the Municipal Commissioner of the 19th of March last under the head (*d*). 'The removal of dwelling and of cattle and of all sources of pollution in the gathering ground.' "The Municipal Commissioner will be asked whether the sanction to acquire the 2,070 acres of land for the Pawai gathering ground was obtained from the Corporation on the representation by the Municipal Commissioner that the chief reason for acquiring this gathering ground was that all houses, huts, and cattle should be removed therefrom before the monsoon, and he will so be asked to report whether this removal is absolutely necessary on sanitary grounds, or whether the recent experience of the quality of the water is such as to render the acquisition of the gathering ground unnecessary." He made a lengthy speech in support (of his motion ; but on a vote being taken it was rejected by a large majority.

AN evening party in honour of the little Baroda Princes will be given by Mr. Kalidas Jutha this evening, at his bungalow, at Walkeshwar.

ACCORDING to present arrangement, says the *Englishman*, Sir Steuart Bayley will leave Calcutta about the 15th of December. Lady Bayley will come to India for her daughter's marriage, and may remain in the country till the end of the cold season.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—We have received too late for publication to-day (Saturday) an apology from the *Tribune* to Mr. Warburton for some of the attacks made upon him by that paper.

MR. W. H. BAYLEY, whose death on the 20th ultimo is announced in the last home papers, retired from the Madras Civil Service in 1861, says the *local Mail*. He drew his annuity (of, we presume, £1,000) for twenty-nine years. Mr. John Paternoster, who retired in 1846, has drawn his annuity for forty-four years ! Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I., who retired in 1859, has since drawn £31,000 in annuity.

THE foundation-stone for the new patriarchal palace and a new chapel on the hill of Conceicao at Pangim, was laid on the 8th instant, in presence of a large number of clergy, officials, and a vast concourse of people.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM, in a recent speech, said that in most instances in which typhoid fever had been traced, the water had passed analysis. His own opinion was that wells liable to pollution, even to the smallest extent, were to be looked upon with very great suspicion. They could trace water a long way underground, and thus discover if it went anywhere near a source of pollution. They must not trust to organic chemistry to tell them whether or not water was wholesome, but must use their own good common sense, and take care not to drink water if near a cesspool or any other contaminating source.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P., has had an interview at Washington with the Postmaster-General, who favourably considers Mr. Heaton's plan for a penny post with England. Statistics show that the letters between the two countries increased from eight millions in 1879, to twenty-four millions in 1889. The Postmaster-General afterwards presented Mr. Heaton to President Harrison. Mr. Heaton then attended a sitting of the Senate, and was afterwards entertained by the Chairman of the Senate Postal Committee. The press generally supports the scheme of a penny post to England.

THE India Council offered 20 lakhs of drafts on September 3, and received applications for Rs. 1,06,70,000, at prices ranging from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8 25-32d. The tenders accepted were, however, in bills for Rs. 15,31,000 on Calcutta, at an average of 1s. 8·76d. ; Bombay, Rs. 2,25,000, at an average of 1s. 8·75d. ; and Madras, Rs. 2,44,000, at an average of 1s. 8·75d., tenders at 1s. 8d. receiving about 18 per cent. and above in full. Bills for two lakhs on Calcutta were afterwards specially sold at 1s. 8 27-32d. The remittances sold during the past week for Rs. 33,50,000 realised 287,396l., while the bills and telegraphic transfers disposed of between April 1 and September 2, amounting to Rs. 9,84,85,000, produced 7,448,105l.

THE *Mahratta* mentions a report that Rao Bahadur V. G. Kirtane having resigned the Dewanship of Indore, the post has been offered to Rao Bahadur K. C. Bedarkar. The matter, it is said, is now under the consideration of the Government. The same paper hears that a proposal for the abolition of the conciliation system has been submitted to the Government of India by the Government of Bombay. Such a step, our contemporary thinks, is likely to entail great hardship upon the indebted agriculturists of the Deccan. The report of the special officer appointed to enquire into the general working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has not been published, and consequently the public have had no opportunity of considering the conclusions arrived at by him. The conciliation system has proved an invaluable blessing to the Deccan agriculturists, as the claims of their creditors were settled amicably in a convenient and economical manner. The working of the Act has met with public approval and the commendation of the officers entrusted with its administration.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMENIAN TROUBLES.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

A conflict between Turk and Armenians is reported from Van, in which forty persons have been killed.

SLAVE TRADERS ARRESTED AT ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 21.

Several Arabs have been arrested here, charged with being engaged in slave traffic.

The Sultan has expressed his intention of punishing the accused severely if proved guilty.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Two villages of Ruthi and Moos, in Switzerland, have been destroyed by fire.

A PRIZE-FIGHT ARRANGED.

Slavin and McAuliffe arranged to fight to-night for a thousand pound and the championship. Both, however, were arrested before the fight was begun.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS].

THE COLONIAL STRIKES.

SYDNEY, SEPT. 21.

The strikes here continue, and the situation has assumed a grave aspect. Her Majesty's ships Orlando and Curacoa have arrived here, and in response to the request of the New South Wales Government are prepared to land a force of Marines in the event of a disturbance.

THE ATTOCK CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 22.

The attacking force at the Attock camp will be commanded by Brigadier-General Keene, Brigadier-General Auchinleck being the divisional General of Infantry. General Elles will command the defending force, with Brigadier-General Lockhart as divisional General.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Impending changes in district commands take effect from 15th October. General Galbraith, giving up his leave, reaches Simla on the 12th and takes over the Adjutant-Generalship from General Elles, three days later. Lord Frankfort and Brigadier-Generals Auchinleck and Kinlock assume command at Calcutta, Umballa, and Allahabad on the same date.

A CHINAMAN TURNED TRUANT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 22.

The Recorder in giving his judgment in the suit brought by Mr. Chetty against Oung Zay, the Chinaman, who absconded some months ago with a lakh and a half, and Mohr Brothers for Rs. 42,000 passed a decree against Oung Zay for a thousand bags of rice in favour of the plaintiff; and for Mohr Brothers on the remaining five thousand bags.

THE DRAINAGE AND WATER-SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 22.

The Government of Madras has decided to appoint a committee of experts to consider and report on the lines of which expenditure can be most advantageously incurred on water-supply and drainage in Madras City.

SURVEY OF RAILWAY LINES.

The location survey of Nellore-Guntur Railway has just been completed; a trial survey is about to be made for a line from Madras to Gudur and Nellore.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the morning of the 10th instant, arrived at Singapore on the 21st inst.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.—The barometer has fallen in the south of the Peninsula, and risen at the head of the Peninsula, Northern India, and Burma, the rise being brisk to rapid in Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Assam. A small, well-marked depression lies near Vizagapatam, and a low pressure area over Punjab, while steep gradients prevail between these regions and the extreme south. Winds are north-westerly over the Peninsula, south-easterly in Burma and the head of the Bay, easterly in the Gangetic plain as far as Delhi, and westerly in the Central Provinces, the force being strong in the West Coast. The temperature is low, except in the North-West India. Rain fallen generally in Burma, Bengal, the Circars, Coast, and east of the Central Provinces; no heavy amounts being recorded.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Cable Perim-Suakin interrupted.
Steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius 4 p.m. on the 27th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 21.	
10 p.m.	78·4
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.	
6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	81·4
2 a.m.	82·6
4 p.m.	81·4

RUBINSTEIN has had a singular desire to do something for the art that has done so much for him. He has made more money than almost any other executant, and his ambition is that in his lifetime some of this should go as reward to encourage composition and pianoforte-playing. So he lodges a certain sum in a Petersburg bank, and the interest of it, accumulated every five years, is to go to the best player and the best composer who shall present themselves as competitors for the prizes. Rubinstein is not himself to be the judge. A jury will be formed of professors of many nationalities, and eminent musicians have been invited to take part, and have accepted the invitation. The first examination will be held this week, and prizes of 10,000frs. adjudged, five thousand for the composer of the best piece of instrumental music and five thousand for the best executant on the piano. This week's ceremony will be held at Petersburg, but to make the institution as international as possible, Rubinstein has directed that the next examination be held at Berlin, the third at Vienna, and the fourth at Paris.

THE ELECTORAL DISTURBANCES AT GOA.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE RIOTS.

MANY telegrams have been received in Bombay since those we published yesterday, confirming the news of the fatal disturbance in Goa. It will be remembered that some time ago the Electoral body was dissolved by order of the Government of Portuguese-India without any reason being ascribed, and this stirred up a considerable amount of excitement and prejudice against the authorities. The Governor nominated his own men for the Municipal Council, but the nominees were naturally unpopular. It was resolved to oppose their election, and as was anticipated, excitement ran high for some days prior to Sunday, for which day the election was fixed. The *Ultramar* (or Government) party determined to enforce the election of their candidates, and early in the morning the Administrador is reported to have ridden down to the Municipal Hall, where electors were proceeding to record their votes, and to have struck with his whip several prominent supporters of Senhor Loyola, the leader of the popular party. It was these who were assembled at the house of Senhor Alvares, the largest building in the neighbourhood, and whilst here considering what steps should be taken, the Military formed up in front and fired into the house, killing, it is confidently asserted, seventeen persons, and wounding between forty and fifty others. A telegram, dated noon on Sunday, reported that the popular party were preparing to resist; and subsequent messages state that the elections had not even commenced. Every soldier available from outlying stations had been sent into Margao.

Various and contradictory accounts continue to reach Bombay, and we reproduce below a batch of telegrams which has been sent to us from several sources:—

MARGAO, SEPT. 21, Noon.

The Administrador provoked the people by striking them with his whip. Thousands of the popular electors expelled from the Municipal Hall, stoned the premises, and broke the door. Rifles and bayonets were snatched away from the soldiers who were wounded. The Administrador fled. A cordon has been formed to prevent the entry of other electors.

MARGAO, SEPT. 21, Afternoon.

After protesting against their expulsion from the Municipal Hall, an immense number of people assembled at the church. The troops fired on them, many being killed and wounded.

MARGAO, SEPT. 22, 4-20 p. m.

The houses of the fugitive popular leaders are surrounded by the police. The office of the *India Portugueza*, the paper of Mr. Loyola, the principal leader of the popular party, has been attacked. The military are present at all electoral assemblies.

MARGAO, SEPT. 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HORAS VAGAS."

Your telegram received. There was disturbance at Margao provoked by Loyola partisans, but order restored. They attacked the police with shot and dynamite. There are wounded and killed. Authorities acted legally and with prudence. Please correct misstatements in the papers.

(FROM THE RESIDENTE MUNICIPALIDADE SALSETE.)

MARGAO, SEPT. 22.

Partidarios Loyola avinhados assaltaram passos impedindo Presidente Administrador entrada. Dispersados depois fizeram ferimentos mortes. Governador energia.

Translation.

The partisans of Senhor Loyola, under the influence of drink, attacked the Municipal Hall and obstructed the entrance of the President and Administrador. They were dispersed, but not till after they had killed and wounded several. The Governor is taking active steps for the preservation of order.

[A similar telegram has been received by the *Portuguez Britanico.*]

THE GOVERNMENT VERSION.

(TELEGRAM FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY.)

GOA, SEPT. 22, 4-15 P.M.

A riotous party, with a view to obstruct the Municipal election, relying on the resignation of the Ministry, and the change of Government and expecting to form their Chamber, attacked at Margao with fire-arms and dynamite the authorities and police, who were compelled in their own defence to repulse them.

Thirteen persons among the crowd were wounded and killed. The judicial authorities have taken the case in hand. Several leaders of the riot have been arrested. Order has been restored. The rioting party is spreading false and alarming reports.

MARGAO, SEPT. 22.

The supporters of the Government say that in the disturbances yesterday a drunken mob attacked the Administrador and threw stones at the Committee, hindering the election. The help of the Military was then had recourse to.

Dynamite was used by the rioters resulting in the deaths of several people and the wounding of some soldiers. There were thirteen deaths and as many wounded. There was a preconcerted plan to rob the papers and spoil the elections. Three assemblies were violently interfered with, and the members beaten.

A correspondent writes to us:—

Further telegraphic information from Goa flatly contradicts the statements published in your issue of to-day. It does not come from irresponsible parties and interested wire-pullers, but from the President of the Salsette Municipal Corporation and from a highly-placed Portuguese official, who is in a position to have an authentic version of the whole *fracas*. The copies of the two telegrams, which I enclose, will show you that the police were made the object of a most wanton, cowardly, and pre-meditated attack with fire-arms and dynamite; that the military had to be called out to restore order; that the populace had been freely supplied with drink by the Loyala party, and blocked the entrance into the Municipal building.

Information from another independent source also says that the populace was guilty of great excesses; that the doors and windows of the Municipal office were wrecked and destroyed, and that the drunken mob were virtually the master of Margao, whose inhabitants had to close themselves in their houses, in dread of the frenzy of armed roughs, who had been carefully incited and prepared for these outrages and to disturb the elections. The Government somehow had not foreseen these riots from an usually peaceful and law-abiding population for the police at the disposal of the Administrador had not been reinforced, but when news was wired to Panjim that his life was in jeopardy, that the police force had been severely maltreated and deprived of their arms, measures were promptly taken to vindicate the prestige of authority and to restore order and quiet. The deaths that took place were mainly caused by the violence of the Loyola party themselves, who after exciting the worst and most dangerous passions of a mob, freely supplied with arms and drink and fully bent upon mischief, lawlessness, and obstruction, try now to throw discredit on the energetic and necessary action of the Government by means of one-sided and misleading reports.

The greatest consternation prevails in Bombay, where there is a numerous Goanese population. The principal Goanese inhabitants yesterday decided to hold a meeting, before which a resolution should be submitted petitioning the King for redress of their grievances, failing which, the British Government be requested to take over the control of Portuguese-India.

CONSIDERING the influence of the Indian Civil Service examinations on educational institutions in England, writes the *Athenæum*, the statistics published by the Civil Service Commissioners relative to the last open competition, are very important. Out of the forty-five successful candidates, only thirteen had sufficient knowledge of the history of their country to present themselves for examination in it; and only the same small number took up English literature. The total number of marks scored in English history by the successful candidates was 983, while the total scored in French was 9,898. It is true that the maximum number of marks allotted to English history is only 300, while French has 500; but the figures are, nevertheless, very remarkable. Moreover, out of the 250 candidates who competed, only 86 took up English history, while 247 took up French.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN CAMBAY.

CONFLICT WITH THE TROOPS.

THIRTEEN KILLED AND TWENTY WOUNDED.

NEWS of a revolt against the authority of the Nawab reaches us from Cambay. In the suppression of the rising, thirteen persons lost their lives, twenty were wounded, and two hundred prisoners were taken. The ostensible cause of the disturbance was the attempt to apply to the Cambay territory the Bombay land revenue system. This, it appears, was represented by some of the malcontents to be *zoolum* on the part of the Dewan, Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud.

Last year, preparatory to the introduction of the new system of land revenue, a fresh survey was made on the suggestion of Mr. Sheppard, the then Commissioner of the Northern Division of Bombay. Prior to this, the ryots paid their taxes partly in kind and partly in cash. Under the new survey it must be paid wholly in cash. The survey was completed last year, and everywhere but in Cambay city and two small villages in the immediate vicinity, the ryots have since then paid their assessment without objection and signed agreements to pay at survey rates. This year, however, some of the disaffected ryots in Cambay have been agitating in the outside villages, with the result that many hitherto contented ryots have been led to erroneous belief that the new assessment was brought about by the Dewan, Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud, and they were persuaded not to pay as they did a year ago. Large gatherings of ryots were held in Cambay to discuss matters, and it was resolved to present a petition to the Nawab setting forth their grievances. This resolution was agreed upon about a week ago, and the petition was forthwith prepared. It besought the Nawab to go back to the old method, and dismiss Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud from his office of Dewan.

The Nawab dictated a reply to this, and sent it by a *panch* who had instructions to enquire fully into the grievances of the petitioners and to report upon the matter. The ryots declined to receive this reply, averring that it had come from the Dewan and not from the Nawab, whose reply alone they would receive. They prepared a further petition, and the Nawab again replied. Briefly stated, the terms of the communication pointed out that the assessment was just such as was imposed throughout the whole of the Bombay Presidency and there was no just cause of complaint. As to the appointment of Dewan his Highness said this was a matter which lay entirely within his own discretion, and he could not acknowledge their claim to a voice in his selection.

The ryots then forwarded a petition to Mr. H. P. Cooke, the Political Agent for Cambay, and Collector of Kaira, renewing their recital in their former memorials to the Nawab. Mr. Cooke, in replying, reiterated the statement that they had no ground for complaint. They were no worse off than the ryots in the rest of the presidency. He failed to discover from their statements that they had made out any legitimate grievance, and he must, therefore decline to interfere in the matter. The ryots thereupon gave notice to the local courts and to shopkeepers to close their doors and suspend all commercial operations until their petition was answered as they desired.

Finding the situation becoming serious, the Nawab determined to consult the Political Agent, and the Dewan having been sent on in advance, his Highness left for Kaira. During their absence Mr. H. H. Summers, the British Revenue Survey Officer, whose services have been lent to Cambay for the purpose of introducing the Bombay survey, reported that the disaffection of the ryots was increasing, and the situation had become more serious. Later he reported that the ryots armed themselves, were parading the streets, making hostile demonstrations, and were defying all authority. It also appeared they refused to be satisfied with anything short of the total abolition of all taxes, and the dismissal of Mr. Shamrao. If the Nawab refused to comply, they threatened to appeal to the British Government. Placards to this effect were thickly posted in the bazaar, and a copy of them was conveyed to the Political Agent, who was asked for advice and assistance. The ryots were again addressed, and promised that their grievances should be thoroughly investigated, and all constitutional means of allaying the disturbances were resorted to, but without avail.

Finally, on Thursday last, the Political Agent, finding all other means fruitless, wired to Baroda for military assistance. On Friday, a small detachment of native infantry under a British officer marched into Cambay from Baroda. hey were accompanied by the Political Agent, the Nawab, and the Dewan. The ryots blocked the streets, and a communication was sent to them ordering them to lay down their arms, and offer no further resistance. Five times was the request repeated, and they were assured that they would be then heard by the Political Agent. To this they each time sent an insolent reply. A last warning summons to them to disperse was given on Saturday, and on this being disregarded, the police were ordered to charge the mob. he police, however, met with such a stubborn resistance, that they broke under the volley of stones and arrows, and began to fly for their lives. It was only when the police gave way that the Political Agent ordered the Military to attack the mob. Even then, however, strict injunctions were given that no shots were to be fired; the single shot that was fired, if not accidental, was certainly against orders. The charge was made with fixed bayonets, and so stubborn was the resistance even then that in the struggle thirteen persons were killed and twenty wounded Two hundred prisoners were taken. Several soldiers were wounded with stonecuts and arrows, but no one seriously. The attack was led by the Political Agent and the Dewan in person. The ringleaders, dressing themselves in women's garments hid away in the female quarters of their houses, but were subsequently discovered and arrested.

Of the two hundred prisoners many were merely spectators, and will be liberated as soon as formalities have been complied with. Order, we learn, has now been restored, and the offenders will be tried as early as possible.

SPECIALLY constructed balloons are again being used this year, under the direction of Lieut. Jones, in connection with the gunnery and other experiments at Lydd. For several seasons past their adaptation to the purposes of war has been tested at this camp, one of the trials consisting of artillery practice at a captive balloon, which escaped injury until the height and range were revealed. It is in connection with the trials of new explosives that the balloons are proving especially useful. Moored at a safe distance above the targets, the balloonists are enabled to observe the action of the shells upon the object against which their destructive forces are directed.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says:—Among the people who would be fortunate if they only knew the blessings they enjoy, may be included certain members of the Indian Uncovenanted Services. According to a Simla telegram, they are dissatisfied with the efforts made on their behalf by their friends and representatives in England, and seem to think that they could have done better without the assistance of Mr. H. S. King and other members of Parliament who have brought forward their grievances in Parliament, to say nothing of the not unsolicited aid they have received from the English press. No doubt the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee will not satisfy the more sanguine expectations of the Services; but the concessions now granted are prompt, and most people who understand the case, regard them as liberal. The Anglo-Indian who hoped to get two shillings for his rupee is slow to comprehend that such a rate was abnormal; but there is every reason to suppose that this is the case. To fix 1s. 9d. as a limit, therefore, is a fair and reasonable compromise; and the Uncovenanted Services ought to rejoice that they have got as much.

THE LOSS OF THE ERTOGROUL.

KADRI BEY, the Turkish Consul-General, has furnished us with the following further particulars relating to the Ertogroul, and to Osman Pasha:—

Osman Pasha, after finishing his education in the Marine School at Constantinople, was sent to France, where after completing his studies, he was appointed a naval attaché to the Turkish Embassy at Paris. A short time after he was brought to Constantinople, and made an Aide-de-Camp to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, gradually rising to Captain of the Frigates, which latter post he held till he came to Bombay. On his arrival at Singapore he was promoted Vice-Admiral.

Osman Pasha was the son-in-law of the present Admiral-in-Chief, Husson Pasha.

About two years ago, the Emperor of Japan sent some presents to the Sultan, who in return sent some rarities of Constantinople together with a decoration for the Emperor. The conveying of these was entrusted to Osman Pasha, who just then was going out to the Eastern Seas in command of the Ertogroul, for the purpose of instructing the naval students on board. This man-of-war had not only the advantage of being a fast steamer, but was also a very fast sailing vessel, and as such was considered preferable to the other Turkish steamers for educating the naval students. The captain of the ill-fated Ertogroul was Ali Bey, the second officer, Jameel Bey; she had a complement of 550 sailors, 30 officers, 14 engineers, and 15 cadets; she carried 8 Krupp guns, 5 Armstrong guns of large calibre, and 5 small guns, besides several Nordenfeldts, Hotchkiss and Gatling guns and torpedoes. She was also fitted up with the electric light. Her officers were all young men, with the single exception of the doctor.

When the Ertogroul reached Japan, the presents for the Emperor were conveyed ashore, and a day was fixed for officially decorating him—on that day, Osman Pasha was driven with the decorations in great pomp to the Palace in a Royal carriage. In the Durbar Room his Majesty was decorated, and on receiving it, kissed it, and placed it on his head in token of respect. He requested Osman Pasha to translate the inscription on the decoration which was in the Turkish language. On hearing the translation, he again took the decoration in his hand, kissed it, and replaced it on his head. The Emperor remained in conversation with Osman Pasha and his officers, during which he introduced him to his Queen. The Emperor dined with his guests, appearing at the table with the decoration on his head. After dinner, when the guests had departed, the Emperor remained in conversation with Osman Pasha for over half an hour, and decorated him with the first-class Japanese decoration, bestowing also the third class decoration on his officers. Osman Pasha was also honored with several decorations from the different European Powers.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN NORMAN.

INFORMATION has reached Bombay that Captain Norman, against whom a warrant was issued for cheating various Bombay tradesmen, has been arrested at Suez, and is on his way back to Bombay in custody.

A DISPUTED POINT IN CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

Sir,—In his speech at the recent dinner in connection with the match Civil *vs.* Military at the Poona Gymkhana H. E. Lord Harris, who presided, made reference to a point at issue during the match. His Excellency gave it as his opinion that a ball caught from the bat after it had touched a batsman's leg could not put a batsman out, although his Excellency was frank enough to admit that that was only his own view of the matter, and was not to be taken as an authority. Still his words in point of cricket are accepted by cricketers here, and the result is that a point which hitherto has been thought an easy one, the decision of the umpire being against the batsman, and this has produced something like a strike amongst cricketers who are rather taken by surprise at the new version. Of course the words coming from the lips of his Excellency should in all respects be considered. Yet a decision coming from a man like Mr. Gibson ought also to carry some weight. The law relates differently to leg-byes and runs in this respect, and there are umpires who will henceforth decide according to their whims both either as it suits their reading of the law-book or according to the version of H. E. Lord Harris. It would be of service to cricketers in general, if any of your cricketing readers would favour us with a solution of this question.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 22. D. B. TAPIA.

*** There is no definite law laid down on this point; but H. E. Lord Harris's view will no doubt be considered by many the most common sense and fair view to take of the matter.—Ed. *B. G.*

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the hearing of the following case, being the last, was resumed before Mr. Justice Telang and a Common Jury:—

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON A EUROPEAN FIRM.

Shewlal Bholanath and Ramrutton Kevalram, Multanee Hindus, were charged with three offences of abetment of cheating in having, firstly, on the 16th May last, instigated Moreshwar Chintamon, an assistant book-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, to falsely pretend to Mr. Otto Myer, an assistant of the firm, that one Purshotum Haridas had paid for 16 bags of myrabollams, thereby causing Mr. Myer to sign a delivery order for the goods in question.; secondly, that on the 22nd May last, they similarly instigated Moreshwar Chintamon to do a similar act in respect of 18 bales of grey shirtings; and, thirdly, that on the 30th June last, they similarly instigated Moreshwar Chintamon to deceive Mr. G. A. Grant, another assistant, to sign a delivery order for 20 cases of white mulls and 10 bales of grey shirtings in favour of Purshotum Haridas, thereby committing offences under sections 109 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Macleod, instructed by Messrs. Pane, Gilbert, and Sayani appeared for the defence. One more witness was examined for the prosecution; and the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 19th September, 1890:—

Name of Stations.	Previously reported.	Rainfall on date.	Total during 1890.
	In. ct.	In. ct.	In. ct.
Ghadechi	18 93	...	18 93
Songad	13 90	...	13 90
Dhola.....	22 25	0 87	23 12
Chudda	12 62	...	12 62
Chital.....	12 47	...	12 47
Jetpur	4 45	...	4 45
Jetalsar	4 90	...	4 90
Upleta	11 51	...	11 51
Wansjalia	9 59	...	9 59
Porbandar	12 53	...	12 53
Junagad	24 59	...	24 59
Veraval	21 66	...	21 66

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st September, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·836
Temperature of the Air	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·1
Dew Point	71·3
Relative humidity of Air	765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	77·9
General Directions, of Wind*	W. WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	224
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	6·33
" year	63·10
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd September.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

ON Sept. 1 the results of field-firing by regular troops with the magazine rifle at Bisley were issued at Aldershot. The firing was by word of command, and the report shows that of 504 rounds fired by 100 men (section volleys) and a machine gun at 1,050 yards, only twenty-eight bullets, or 5·55 per cent., struck the objects aimed at—eight 6ft. by 9ft. canvas targets. From 800 yards of 2,798 rounds fired at head-and-shoulder targets, 382 hit, or 13·65 per cent. Starting from 950 yards distance, when the object was a line of head-and-shoulder canvas figures, modern kneeling figures, and canvas screens representing supports, one battalion made 419 hits, or 12·42 per cent. of 3,371 rounds, and another 371 hits or 21·55 per cent. of 1,723 rounds. This latter battalion is stated to have not developed its fire till it reached a point 700 yards from the targets.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,)

POONA, SEPT. 21.

LIKE Christmas, the Club ball comes but once a year, and when it comes it brings good cheer. And this year's Club ball has come and gone, worse luck, and we shall have to wait a whole twelvemonth before it comes round again, and the solemn haunts of the Best-in-India bachelors re-echo to the inspiriting music of the giddy valse, and the bravest of brave men whisper soft nothings to the fairest of fair women in the mazy *tete-a-tete* within these sacred precincts. Oh, the pity of it, the pity of it! Why can't we have a night like the *jeunesse dorée* of Poona gave us last Monday half a dozen times a week? We could stand it right enough, you needn't fear; we don't lose our complexions so easily as all that in this holiday land. Why, we cram into a single week as much revelry and dissipation by day and night as in staid old England they would generally manage in a year, and feel, yes, and look, too, none the worse, but all the better for it afterwards. I find when I have been to, and endeavoured to describe, a good many dances that they have a certain degree of resemblance to one another, but the Club has had features of its own that lend it a special charm. For one thing it is a change of scene, and that alone is in its favour. Admirably adapted as the Gymkhana is for a ball, yet it still is the Gymkhana; and disguise it as we may with flags, hangings, and all kinds of decorations, yet there is still the feeling that we know it by heart; and it is no use looking for anything very new in the way of sequestered spots. But it is not only for the sake of variety that we hail with joy the advent of the Club ball. There is no doubt that admissions into the *sanctum sanctorum* of the male sex, for the one night in the year that this tremendous concession is made, is very gratifying to Chloe and Melanissa and all their fair sisters, who like to have a look at the comfortable quarters from which they are so religiously excluded on ordinary occasions. Why a man should ever want to leave such a charming place to set up house on his own account, and plunge into domestic worries, seems to them an inexplicable mystery, till they remember their own fascinations, and then, of course, the mystery is cleared up. Besides all this, the Club ball is so excellently done, and the rooms, verandahs, and grounds lend themselves so well to ornamentation, and the sequestered nooks are so very sequestered and cosy, that the ball is voted a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. In fact, it comes to this, that the whole *raison d'etre* of the Club is the ball, and the other three hundred and sixty-four days of the year are employed in making preparation for this three hundred and sixty-fifth. Last Monday was no exception to the general rule; and we had one of the most ripping evenings, not to say mornings, that ever was known. The floor was in first-rate order, or perhaps a little too much so, for it was so slippery that it required more ingenuity than some of us posssessed to keep our feet. It was a pity that the rain chose that particular day for coming down pretty steadily; but the water outside was a very good excuse for more champagne inside, so on the whole even the weather brought its counter-balancing advantages. Why do our gallant soldiers dislike wearing uniform at a dance? Mess jackets are a great improvement on the regulation swallow-tail, as far as the general appearance of the room is concerned; and uniform used in years gone by to be the order of the day at the Club ball. But now we have changed all that, and the men were all clad in sable on Monday. The Worcestershire band was in attendance, and played an excellent selection of music in its usual spirited style. The programme included Toreador, Weit von dir, Dorothy, Thine Alone, Love's Dreamland, My Queen, Fairie Voices, Bonne Bouche, Myosotis, Paul Jones, and finished up with twenty minutes on the floor without a check, boys, to the rattling, rollicking galop of John Peel. The programmes were very tastefully got up in various designs—one in particular with the picture of a race-course on the front, and a saddle and jackey's cap and racing whip behind, being particularly appropriate and well designed. The supper was so good that few could resist a second to go at it; and illuminations and decorations of all sorts, including some fountains and a huge block of ice, covered with flowers, were very effective. Three cheers for the honorary secretary!

The Club ball was not the only event this week with which the rain thought proper to interfere. The Gymkhana races at Ganeshkhind, which had been put off from last week on account of the weather, came off no better on Wednesday last. The rain held off just long enough to allow people to get about half-way out, and then came down with a rush. Of course, racing was out of the question; and the tent, which had been erected for refreshments, could not withstand the onslaught of the elements, and subsided gracefully. A good many people who were on their way out took refuge at the old Commander-in-Chief's house at Bamburda, and they seemed to enjoy this impromptu social gathering pretty nearly as well as the function at which they were going to attend. As you know, we are in thorough good training in Poona, and we all go on Mark Tapley's principle of being jolly everywhere, and under all circumstances. This has been a very eventful week in the way of out-door amusements; but before I begin to write about them I must mention that there was one of the enjoyable Gymkhana dances on Friday. It was a fine night, and the attendance was good, and everything *couleur de rose*. The two national sports, racing and cricket, have had it all their own way this week. It is generally an understood thing that it has to rain on the occasion of the Poona races, but this year the arrangement has thus far fallen through. On Thursday, the first day of the races, the weather was simply splendid, the course in first-rate order, and everything else in the same happy condition. The Grand Stand was crowded with people who went to see the races, and also with people who look upon races as a very good opportunity of seeing each other, and displaying the very neatest things in all the latest fashions. Very neat and stylish the latest fashions are, too, and they are seen to the best advantage on the lawn between the Grand Stand and the refreshment tents provided by the Club and the various Messes. As regards the racing, you have learnt all about it by telegram; and as I am one of those who look on races more from a social than a sporting point of view, I will take heed lest I tumble into pit-falls by making any attempt to describe the running of the gallant steeds. The race-course is a charming, picturesque one, and it is always an inspiriting sight to see the horses coming round the corner, and flying along the last straight bit before the finish at the Grand Stand, even if misplaced enthusiasm has induced you to put your bottom dollar on the wrong horse. Yesterday threatened to be raining, but it turned out a dry and very useful sort of day, even if the sky was dull and overclouded. As usual, the races and the cricket matches have brought us no end of old friends from all parts of the Presidency. The most hard-worked officials seem to be able to get rid of their responsibilities during the race week without the general administration of the country being much the worse for it.

In cricket, the great match of the year used to be North *vs.* South. Owing to various circumstances, this event has ceased to find a place on the programme; and it was a happy thought to replace it by a match between the Civil and Military, which will probably become as popular and permanent an institution as that which it has superseded. This match commenced on Monday in beautiful weather. The ground was in very fair order, and there was some creditable if not brilliant scoring. The soldiers went in first and made 143 before they were disposed of, Page and Stockdale both scoring 33. The Civilians, however, were more than a match for their rivals, and for six wickets down their score stood at 153 at the close of their first day's play, the two representatives of Ahmednagar, Pottinger and Wilkins, putting together 44 and 42 respectively. The next day after the rain, on Monday night, the ground was very heavy and bumpy, and the Civilians only succeeded in adding 10 to their previous day's score before they were all out. No less than 7 of their wickets were taken by Anderson. There was evidently to be no good scoring this day; for the Military in the second innings could not get more than 63 all told, out of which 22 were due to Page. The Civilians were not much more brilliant, but they got the number of runs required to give them the victory for the loss of five wickets. Time being available, it was arranged to play a return match, which was commenced on Tuesday and continued on Wednesday, but the contest would not be completed on account of the rain and the proposed Gymkhana at Ganeshkhind. The draw was, however in favour of the Civilians, who made 141, with scores of 47 by Edyvean and 36 by Wilkins, while the Military made 94, for eight wickets down, with a score of 29 by Stockdale. On Wednesday the rival teams sat down together with several guests, to a very lively dinner at the Gymkhana; the principal event at which was a most interesting speech on cricketing matters by Lord Harris. He sketched the growth of cricket as a national institution, which had developed in spite of many great difficulties into a game that was both very loveable in itself and had its own strict laws; and he showed how the excellence of the game and the Englishman's love for it had impressed it upon people who were not naturally inclined for that form of sport. There was no reason to regret that nationalities other than our own who could practice all the year round had been occasionally successful against small clubs of Englishmen, who can only get together occasionally for a brief season. He hoped that as well as the Parsees, the Hindoos would soon send an eleven home, and their play would greatly improve. For cricket was something more than a mere game. It was a great tie in binding together the various parts of our great British Empire. Turning from general sentiments to the immediate occasion of the evening, his Excellency said that the match between the Civil and Military was a very happy idea, and that representative elevens, and very good elevens, had been got together.

There was another very good match on Friday in lovely weather between the Poona Gymkhana and the Thakore of Wadhwan's Eleven. Poona made 121 and the Visitors 115. The match was to have been continued yesterday, but the rain in the morning made it hopeless. No one would have expected that the weather would have cleared up as it did for the races in the afternoon. There was another successful and well-attended out-door function on Friday, when the Royal Fusiliers celebrated the anniversary of their deeds of derring-do, at the battle of the Alma, by their annual sports and games. The gallant Londoners provided an excellent day's amusement, both for themselves, and Poona society in general. There were flags and bunting in profusion to show that it was a gala day, and refreshment tents, where all sorts of good things to eat and drink and smoke withal were forthcoming in abundance. Music was provided both by the regimental band, and by a party of itinerant Christy Minstrels which excited much amusement. There was a very fine and large programme of events which were contested in magnificent style, and regarding which it may safely be said that such a gallant feat of arms was never seen before.

Last night there was a dress rehearsal of "Bluebeard," to which volunteers in uniform and school-children were admitted. Although the performance was thus of a quasi-public nature, I do not think that it would be fair to criticise it until the first regular performance has taken place. But there appears to have been some mistake about it. We thought the show was being got up by local talent. But now I see that it is "Gus" Harris who has imported the whole of Drury Lane to Poona, and has determined to beat the record of his previous shows for magnificence and gorgeousness.

What a lovely season it is, and it is now coming to an end. Oh dear, oh dear, oh dear! It is indeed sad. But it is some consolation that I shall in future be able to enjoy a rest on Sundays without having to write any more of these brilliant and animated letters.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S cotton circular, dated Hongkong, Sept 4th, says:—The market for Indian yarns has not developed any special features during the past fortnight. Prices have now reached a sufficiently low level, but there are still no indications of a re-action. With prices steadily declining in India and incessant large shipments from there, the market here gets no relief from the incubus of abnormally heavy stocks in importers' and still more in buyers' hands, nor from the continuous pressure to realize. With the redundancy of supplies of suitable and superior qualities available to the buyers on their own terms, there is no incentive to them to divert their attention to unsuitable or inferior descriptions unless where any lots are forced in the market at exceptionally low and highly tempting rates. Consequently, many spinnings are entirely out of demand, and business is restricted only to a few select and special spinnings in each count. A moderate demand from some of the consuming districts for suitable and superior qualities has been freely met by holders at a decline of 25 to 50 cents per bale from previous quotations. On the other hand, there has been a marked falling off in the demand from several large districts, where business has been crippled in consequence of recent heavy rains. Only a desultory business is being done in inferior qualities at wild and irregular rates. No. 20s. shows a decline of 25 to 50 cents per bale, and the demand has been confined only to special chops and suitable qualities, other descriptions attracting little or no attention even at greater concessions in prices. Only a small business has to be noticed in desirable and superior threads of No. 16s. at 25 to 50 cents under previous quotations. Suitable and superior qualities of No. 12s. have been dealt in to a moderate extent at about previous rates; and some sales of medium descriptions are reported at about 50 cents under last quotations. Although a fair inquiry has prevailed for No. 10s., prices have, with few exceptions, further receded 25 to 50 cents per bale. The demand has, for the most part, run upon superior qualities. A small business has to be recorded in a few special chops of Nos. 6s. and 8s., whose prices remain unchanged; but other descriptions, though offered on very cheap terms, do not find buyers. Small sales of No. 24s. are reported at tolerably fair prices, but nothing is doing in Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s., and 30s. to 40s. A fair business has been passing at the coast ports owing to cheap rates. Prices have declined in Shanghai owing to excessive stocks, and the demand has fallen off in consequence of heavy rains in the outports During the fortnight arrival 9,582 bales, sale 8,663 bales

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presiding. The others present were:—Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconochie, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Captain Sir H. Morland, Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, and Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, A. M. Gubbay, George Cotton, J. P. Watson, J. R. Duxbury, G. W. Roughton, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Jugmohandas Vandrawandas, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Amirudin Tyabjee, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Kama, Muljee Bhawanidas Bharbhaya, Pherozeshah MerwanjeeMehta, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Damador Tapidas, and Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar.

DR. BLANEY ON THE PAWAI WATER AGAIN.

Dr. Blaney proposed :—" (1) That in future whenever it is practicable to do so the Municipal Commissioner take the orders of the Corporation whenever he may think it desirable to shut off or deliver the water-supply from the Pawai reservoir before making such changes.

" 2. That the Municipal Commissioner do obtain and submit to the Corporation a full report from the Health Officer as to the sanitary objections which he entertains to dwellings and cattle being allowed to occupy the Pawai gathering ground, as referred to in his letter to the Municipal Commissioner of the 19th of March last under the head (*d*) 'The removal of dwellings and of cattle and of all sources of pollution in the gathering ground.'

" 3. The Municipal Commissioner will be asked whether the sanction to acquire the 2,070 acres of land for the Pawai gathering ground was obtained from the Corporation on the representation by the Municipal Commissioner that the chief reason for acquiring this gathering ground was that all houses, huts, and cattle should be removed therefrom before the monsoon, and he will also be asked to report whether this removal is absolutely necessary on sanitary grounds, or whether the recent experience of the quality of the water is such as to render the acquisition of the gathering ground unnecessary. He said that this question depended on the right of the Corporation to influence the executive action with reference to the water-supply whenever it found it necessary to do so. Section 64 of the Act stated that the Municipal government of the city vested in the Corporation, and section 66 described the various ways in which the Corporation could proceed in giving effect to section 64. If the Corporation had not the power to ask the Commissioner to consult with it or to obtain its consent with reference to any particular water-supply then he (Dr. Blaney) contended that the Corporation had no power at all in the matter of Municipal government. The resolution did not refer to the water-supply as delivered in the past, but it referred to the supply from Pawai in the future. On account of the bumper monsoon this year there was no necessity whatever to distribute Pawai water in Bombay this year. In all probability Pawai would not be utilised again until after the next rainfall, and a great change might take place in the quality of that water. The water which was said to be impotable at present might become worse when the Pawai reservoir was resorted to after the next rainfall. Instead of opening the Pawai water-works with suitable ceremony, its water was brought down and smuggled into Bombay in the dead of night. Speaking with reference to the second portion of his resolution Dr. Blaney pointed out the discrepancies in the Health Officer's reports made on the subject on the 17th May and 7th July last. In his first report that Officer stated that there was no night soil in the water, whereas in his second report he alleged that there were some impurities. With regard to the third para of his resolution, Dr. Blaney observed that the statements made by the late and the present Commissioners were contradictory, and the Corporation should therefore have a full and fair report on points indicated in the resolution, from the present Commissioner.

Mr. N. B. Suntook seconded the proposition.

Mr. Roughton, speaking to a point of order, observed that the first part of the proposition could not be sustained having regard to the terms of the Act. Pointing out two of the sections of the Act he contended that the Corporation could not interfere with the absolute control of the Commissioner over the water-works after they had once been started.

The President observed that the question was one which the Corporation ought to decider whether or not the subject brought forward by Dr. Blaney did not form part of the general administrative functions of that body. He (the President) did not think that the proposition was *ultra vires*.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that the motion did not request, but it ordered him to do a certain thing. If the motion was carried, he would have to satisfy himself as to its legality by referring it to the solicitors of the Corporation.

The President: I have decided that the motion is in order, and that the Corporation should now proceed with the consideration of the question.

Mr. Roughton, who did not agree with the view taken by the President, observed that the distance of the nearest hut from the edge of the Pawai Reservoir was nearly four hundred yards, and it was therefore impossible for any sewage to find its way into the reservoir, except on a day when there was a very heavy rainfall, and that was not worth any consideration, particularly, because it travelled a distance of over a mile amidst a bulk of water before it reached the reservoir. Mr. Roughton gave the number of inhabitants living on the gathering ground and its acreage, and observed that if ever any impurities found their way into the reservoir they were only an infinitesimal portion in such a large body of water. With regard to the second part of Dr. Blaney's proposition, he (Mr. Roughton) said that the Health Officer from whom a report was asked for, had gone on leave, and it was no use wasting the time of the Corporation.

Sir Henry Morland informed the Corporation that the Commissioner had already submitted his report on the question of the purchase of the gathering ground, and it would be considered by the Standing Committee at their next meeting.

Dr. Shroff moved an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested whenever it was practicable to do so to take the wishes of the Corporation whenever he might think it desirable to shut off or deliver the water-supply from the Pawai Reservoir before making such changes.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee seconded the amendment.

Mr. G. Cotton observed that about seven thousand labourers working in his cotton mills on the Flats drank the Pawai water, and they were none the worse for its use. The Pawai water was as potable and wholesome as Vehar and Tulsi waters.

Mr. P. M. Mehta was of opinion that no practical object would be gained by passing the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that the City of London, with its lowest death-rate was supplied with water from the Thames and the Lee, on the banks of which were situated a number of other cities and towns. The Pawai water after it had been filtered through the Bhundarwada filter-beds was as good as any water. With regard to the proposed purchase of the gathering ground he had already submitted his report to the Standing Committee which would in due course be passed on to the Corporation, and it would be for the latter body to decide whether in the light of past experience the gathering ground, which would cost a very large amount should or should not be purchased. The official analysis of the Pawai water showed beyond any doubt that the chemical ingredient in the water which indicated pollution by organic animal matter, was so small as to exclude all possibility of what was scientifically called sewage pollution. He trusted that the public would be satisfied that there was no pollution in the Pawai water. He was perfectly sure that even unfiltered Pawai water was a great deal better than what the Vehar and Tulsi water would in the next hot weather. He was glad to inform the Corporation that it was due to a certain extent to the Pawai scheme that the water stood at Vehar that morning at only 15 below the waste-weir. (Applause.)

Dr. Maconachie observed that he found from the statistics of diseases that the percentage of maladies resulting from an impure supply of water was very small. That showed that Pawai water was not worse, but probably better.

Dr. Blaney having replied

Dr. Shroff's amendment was put to the meeting, and it was lost.

The President divided Dr. Blaney's proposition into three parts, but on a division they were all lost, a large majority of members voting against.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per Bottle, wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUDS.

MR. JACKSON in his address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner said he had to ask their most serious attention to the evidence given in the case. He would state at once, not as a figure of speech which was more the way the Advocate-General put it, that grave reasons existed for the jury to carefully consider their position, and approach the trial with free and unbiassed minds. The first thing they had to remember was the way in which the case was treated from beginning to end. The matter must be looked into entirely irrespective of what they might have heard outside. He ventured to call their attention to many points which rendered this essential—in the present case more than any other. In the first place, they could not shut their eyes to the fact that this case had been the topic of conversation all over Calcutta. They had a proof of the extent to which people had formed an opinion on the case. They had a jury man just put into the box to discharge the duties they now were performing. He was not suggesting that when that man took the oath, he would not have approached the trial with a mind free from prejudice or bias. But they had this gentleman candidly admitting that he had made up his mind that he had come to a decided conclusion, and would convict the defendant on it. This was a special circumstance as to why they should be particularly careful in the way in which they should regard the evidence. The next thing he would call their attention to was that, as they were now sitting on the jury, they were as six to three. They formed at the present time a majority of six Europeans to three natives. The learned Advocate-General challenged any further number of natives to prevent a sufficient number of the prisoner's country-men trying the case. Their verdict, if agreed to by the Judge, would be decisive. He pointed out that this man, if tried, on the other side of the "Ditch"—if tried in the 24-Pergunnahs—would be entitled to have a majority of his countrymen sitting by law to try his case. Likewise a European would be entitled to a majority of his own countrymen. He therefore, wanted them to be careful, in considering the case, to remember how essential it was to keep their minds free and unbiassed, because this had been made a case of European witnesses from beginning to end, with the exception of one who was vilified as having perjured himself. There were a number of native witnesses against whose character the prosecution had ventured to say nothing. There was not one single person called who could enable them to come to a conclusion with regard to the books. He would ask them to consider one matter—his lordship had reserved the point—and all he sought in making a reference to it was to show the position the Advocate-General took up. It was the most extraordinary in the history of mankind. On Thursday a discussion took place and was accepted. He then went away. Three days after he appeared again, the case being then precisely where it was before, and calmly said the same case must proceed. On Thursday he went away for the purpose of making an alteration, and on Monday he appeared, and, without pressing a single word for the purpose of laying the matter before the court, assumed as a matter of fact that the case must proceed. In England in cases of this kind where public opinion had discussed the matter, over and over again, this had been done. They would have had the removal of the case from that district to any other, and tried by people to whom the witnesses were unknown. Counsel went on to call attention to some questions that had been put by them—not for the purpose of cavilling at what they had done, but for the purpose of asking them to reconsider the position they seemed inclined to take up. Some of these questions were such as could not be put by the Advocate-General and himself, because they were put in a manner that the witness had only to echo back the answer. The Judge, here as in England, had the power of putting any question that he liked. But he usually confined himself to putting such questions as counsel could put, or to putting questions, the effect of which would be destructive, and which, perhaps, counsel were afraid to put. He would ask the jury to bear—in mind that they had nothing to do with the exoneration of Mr. Marshall: that was not the issue. All they had to try was the case as between the Crown and the prisoner. The only way in which the conduct of the gentlemen of the bank came into consideration was as regards the amount of credit to be attached to them as witnesses. The next thing to be considered was the nature of the case. This was a private prosecution by the bank, and constituted a gross breach of faith. The bank had as clearly as possible agreed to treat the case as one of civil liability; they had for the space of one month and five days proceeded on this assumption, and they had received property under it, which they had not given up. With respect to this point, he called the attention of the jury to the case of the Orissa Irrigation Canal Company vs. Buchanan. They had, on the strength of that case, to bear in mind the evidence against the prisoner, and its application to the charge against him. The Advocate-General had proceeded to treat the case as if he had only to present the confession, trusting to the *gap* of the outside public, and then proceeded with the case with the intention, so to speak, of rushing the jury into a verdict, without attempting to trace a single thing connected with the offence—because this sum of three lakhs was put in the confession. It is quite sufficient to have a verdict upon. He would call their attention to the indictment. The Advocate-General was quite right in making that count in the form he had, if he seriously believed there was any case to present to the jury. With reference to the sum pointed out, they would find from beginning to the end he had never suggested it was one sum. The reason for it was obvious. Supposing the sum of three lakhs consisted of six or eight different items, the law said they might only proceed on three of the items, taking in the rest as evidence for the consideration of the jury. They might select any three they liked, but they had to stick to them, and if the prosecution failed to prove them, though they proved every other, the prisoner was entitled to acquittal. Now it was sought to deal with this sum of three lakhs mentioned, it being known that there was no such sum: it did not exist, and they were asked to draw inferences that the accused took some sum of three lakhs. That sum was not specified. Counsel had therefore no means of knowing as to when or how the sum was taken. He commented on the fact that the prosecution, judging from Mr. Marshall's statement on first information, could have selected a specified sum on a certain date. There were three other thing on which great stress was laid by the prosecution—(1) the slips; (2) the two cash balances; (3) the erasures in the cash balance book. Fortunately for him, there were two important witnesses in Mr. Marshall and Mr. Lindsay; the rest of the case they could dispose of without difficulty. Mr. Jackson then commented on Mr. Marshall's evidence, and contended that the whole action of the bank, as elicited from his evidence, pointed directly to an arrangement having been made between the parties on the ground of civil liability, and the mere fact of Mr. Farr having acted for both parties so long after the occurrence proved conclusively that such must have been the intention of both parties. No attorney could possibly have conducted the case for both parties, knowing that they were hostile to each other. As regards the confession, it was incontrovertible, in the absense of a denial, that there could be no doubt in the mind of any human being, and it had been conceded by Mr. Marshall that Shama Churn Sen did believe, when he left him, that he would be assisted.

With regard to the cash-balance book, about which a grand point had been made, namely, as to how it was checked, kept, &c., and a valuable witness, the jemadar had been called to prove where it was kept, there was nothing proved by showing that it could be got at by the accused. The thing to prove was that it could be got at by no one else. With regard to the three lakhs alleged to have been taken, it was rather curious to consider what evidence there was concerning it. Up to the present time his learned friend had failed to find anything which he (Mr. Jackson) considered as successful on the part of his friend. Being unable to do it from the actounts, the learned Advocate-General had trotted back to his jolly hunting-ground the confession, and endeavtoured to prove it from that, as if the word "defalcation" on the part of the cashier in his confession could be taken as a ground for basing a criminal prosecution. With regard to this confession counsel repeated his argument that, without corroboration, confessions went for nothing. If they treated these things separately the whole case failed. The case was on all fours with the one decided by Lord Esher, President of the Court of appeal (Heyhood Waterworks vs. Wolslanholme), where it was ruled that the accused was civilly liable. With regard to the three lakhs the evidence of Mr. Lindsay was that he could not trace this sum of the three lakhs as being taken out between the 10th and 14th, nor could he say whether it extended over a period of one year or ten years. The jury by the light of the confession were asked to arrive at a conclusion, when Mr. Lindsay, the Sub-Accountant, aided by that confession, and with a desire to secure a conviction, can't trace it or give any assistance as to when, where, or how it was taken. He, therefore, submitted that this regularly disposed of the case against the prisoner, and they could not find him guilty. Even supposing the confessions were admitted, he had already argued against their being taken into consideration—they did not carry the case any further. With regard to the witness, Surrut Chunder Pal, counsel submitted that there was no ground for disbelieving his evidence, and with regard to his evidence about the writing of the second cash balance, Mr. Apcar asked him if there was any one else present. "Yes," replied the witness, "Brindabun Chunder Chatterjee." This man was a witness for the prosecution, but he had not been called. The only inference to be drawn was that the prosecution were afraid of what would be elicited from him. With regard to the "chits," he was not going for a moment to suggest that the Bank officials were mixed up in the affair, but what he did suggest was that it was ample evidence of the irregularity with which the business of the Bank was conducted. He would not have referred to this but for the fact that some mysterious reason might have been assigned by the opposite side for his not doing so. He left the matter in their hands, feeling confident that it would receive their most careful attention.—*Daily News.*

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE sixtieth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced at Leeds on Sept. 3. Preliminary meetings of the council and organising committees were held in the morning, and at one o'clock the general committee assembled in the civil court of the Town Hall, among those present being Sir F. Abel, Sir J. Kitson, Sir F. Bramwell, Sir Douglas Galton, Sir H. Roscoe, M.P., and Dr. Gladstone. Professor Flower presided. The report of the council was presented, in which it was announced that Edinburg had renewed its invitation to the Association for 1892.

THE INDIAN CENSUS.

The report also showed what steps had been taken to carry out resolutions adopted last year with the object of urging the Indian Government to procure anthropometric measurements of a representative series of tribes and castes, and to adopt certain suggestions as to information which might be included in a religious census of India. It was stated that a letter was submitted by the Secretary of State for India to the Indian Government, from whom the following reply, dated Simla, July 15, 1890, was received:—

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's despatch No. 31 (Statistics), dated April 3, 1890, forwarding a copy of a letter from the President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in which, with reference to the ethnographic researches undertaken by Mr. H. H. Risley in Bengal, it is suggested that similar anthropometric data should be collected in other parts of India, and that advantage should be taken of the approaching census to ascertain the exogamous and endogamous groups to which the members of the different tribes and castes of the population belong.

2. We need not assure your lordship that any proposals upon these subjects to which the British Association has lent the weight of its authority will receive our very careful consideration. We observe that the council considers that the data collected by Mr. Risley possess considerable scientific interest, but we have ourselves not yet been able to form an opinion as to the merits of his work, as we have not yet received from him the volumes recording the results of his researches. These we do not expect to receive till after Mr. Risley's return from furlough in England at the end of November next. We shall then consider the question whether his investigations can usefully be supplemented in other parts of India.

3. We are of opinion that it would be quite impracticable for the enumerators who will be employed in filling in the census returns to undertake the task of collecting data as to endogamy and exogamy. The work involved in the preparation of the schedule which we have sanctioned will sufficiently tax the energy and intelligence of the enumerators, who, it must be remembered, will for the most part be men of little education, and any addition to it would greatly increase the risk of inaccuracy in the statistics generally. We think, however, that it will be possible, after the different castes and subdivisions of castes have been fully enumerated, to ascertain by local inquiry their relations as regards endogamy and exogamy. Such an inquiry can be undertaken at leisure, either when the census results are being compiled for each province, or later, when the Local Government or Administration is able to provide some specially-qualified agency for the purpose.

Your lordship will observe from the form of schedule prescribed for the enumerators at the census that we have already determined to make a complete religious census, as far as possible, but we do not think that the results of ascertaining, as proposed by the British Association, what sect uses each of the existing temples would be of much scientific value, as vast numbers of Hindoos are eclectic and worship in numerous temples of different gods indifferently.

PHYSICAL TESTS AND COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

The report furher stated that the Council of the Association had been requested to consider the following resolutions of the Committee of Section H, and, if approved, to bring them under the notice of her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners and of the chief authorities of the Army, Navy, and Indian Civil Service Departments:—

(*a*) That the Committee concur in the opinion of her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners (Report XXXIII., page 15), that there is no especial difficulty in assigning marks for physical qualifications with adequate precision.

(*b.*) They urge that it is reasonable to include marks for physical qualifications among those by which the place of a candidate is determined in competitive examinations for posts were high physical efficiency is advantageous.

The Council considered this question, and resolved to bring the resolutions under the notice of the Civil Service Commissioners, the Secretaries of State for India and for War, and the Lords of the Admiralty, and this was duly done in March last. In their letters the Council referred to the result of experiments made at Eton, Marlborough, and Cambridge, and then proceeded to make some general observations as expressing the views at which they had arrived.

The following replies were received:—

Civil Service Commission, Westminster, March 23.

Sir,—I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., transmitting a statement in regard to the feasibility of assigning marks for physical qualification in the examinations for entrance into services where physical powers are important; and, in reply, I am to request that you will be good enough to convey to the Council of the British Association the thanks of the Commissioners for the communication, and to state that the Commissioners have the matter under consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. HUMPHREYS.

The President, British Association for the Advancement of Science.

India Office, Whitehall, S.W., April 19, 1890.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the letter signed by you and by the General Secretaries of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, dated the 25th ult., enclosing a statement in regard to the feasibility of assigning marks for physical qualifications in the examinations for entrance into services where physical powers are important.

In reply, I am desired to state that Viscount Cross is already in communication with the Civil Service Commissioners with reference to the question of making physical qualifications an element in the competitions for the Civil Service of India. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. GORST.

Professor W. H. Flower, C. B., President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 22 Albemarle Street, W.

War Office, April, 24, 1890.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ult., enclosing a statement in regard to the feasibility of assigning marks for physical qualification in the examinations for entrance into services where physical powers are important.

The subject has received the consideration of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and of the Secretary of State for War, who concur in the opinion that, with regard to the Army, it is not desirable to depart from the existing system, which exacts from all candidates a certain standard of general health and physical fitness, leaving the competitive result to be determined by educational tests.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

RALPH THOMPSON.

The President, British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Sir Frederick Abel, the president, then delivered his inaugural address to a large gathering of members and associates. The address was mainly a review of the progress which has been made in the various departments of science since 1858, when the meeting of the Association was last held in Leeds.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents:—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN INDIA, AS AFFECTED BY THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

MR. MALABARI writes to the *Times* of 28th ultimo.:—

Sir,—In your valuable leader of the 20th you seemed to think as if our movement lacked the sympathy of Hindu gentlemen themselves. This misgiving obtains, not unnaturally, in other quarters too, and I should like to correct it, with your permission. I am so crippled in health and in general resources that I cannot write severally to all, nor write in full. I beg your contemporaries, therefore, to take my letters to you as addressed to each of them individually.

What influential Hindus have we had on the side of reform? I can answer this question best by jotting down such names as I can call to mind, in the absence of reference books. These are representative names, each almost a type in itself. A glance at them will show you that our movement is essentially a Hindu movement, of which I am but a humble interpreter. We have had with us more or less the following Indian notabilities:—His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, GCSI., the late Maharaja of Burdwan, the late Maharaja of Vizianagram, and his Highness the present Maharaja of Vizianagram, the late Maharaja of Travancore, his Highness the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E., his Highness the Thakor Sahib of Morbi, Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row, Raja Rama Row, C.S.I., Messrs. Suba Row, B.A., Ramanujchari, M.A., and many others of Madras; Raja Harbans Singh, K.C.S.I., Sirdar Dyal Singh, the late Justice Ram Nara Jen, Sheik Namak Bux, Dr. Brij Lal Ghose, Pandit Jwala Prasad, Pandit Maridhar Nath, Dr. Ram Kissen, Babu S. K. Chatterj, and others of Lahore; Thakor Kumar Singh, Babu Komosh Charan, Hakim Aulad Ali, Moulvi Farridudin Moulvi Assumlla, Chowbe Ramdas, Munshi Narud Kishen, Seth Pitam Chand, Pandit Giri Rajkishor, Pandit Jagannath, Lala Baij Nath, B.A., Pandit Thakore Prasad, Pandit Shankar Doyal, B.A., and others of Agra; Raja Jai Kissen Das, C.S.I., Raja Harnarajen Singh, Raja Rampal Singh, Kumar Benarsi Das, Kumar Luchminarajan, Raja Luchmidas, Thakore Luchman Singh, Thakor Harnam Singh, Thakor Ram Shankar, Thakor Gaori Shankar, Babu Tota Ram, B.A., Pandit Meherchand, Pandit Nathuram, Pandit Kanrialal, Dr. Mulraj, and others of Aligarh; Raja Hussain Khan, Shaik Izat Ali, Rai Bahadur Narajan Das, Babu Rampal Chakarbati, Pandit Sri Kissen, Munshi Neval Kishor, C.I.E., Pandit Shyam Narajan, Pandit Pran Nath Babu Ganga Prasad, Babu Bepin Behari Bose, M.A., Munshi Jwala Prasad, B.A., and others of Lucknow; Raja Venajek Rao, Lala Bischen Lal, M.A., Pandit Ram Narajan, Babu Gaendra, M.A., Munshi Ajodhia Prasad, Munshi Peari Lal, and others of Bareilly; Pandit Aditram Bhatacharja, M.A., Babu Charu Charan Mitter, Pandit Govind Rao Goray, Munshi Jwala Prashad, Munshi Kashi Prasad, Pandit Luchmi Narajen Vyas, Dr. A. C. Bonnerji, Dr. M. N. Odjedhar, Kumar Shiva Nath Sinha (barrister), Thakor Mahabir Prasad, Moulvi Habibulla (barrister-at-law), Pandit Balam Bhat Shastri, Babu Guru Prasad, M.A., Babu Ratan Chund, B.A., Pandit Ram Prasan Acharja, Pandit Madan Mohun, Pandit Harriram Pande, Pandit Jai Govind, and others of Allahabad; Raja Sambhu Narajan Singh, Babu Ram Kali Chowdhari, Babu Kashi Nath Biswas, Pandit Bapu Dev Shastri, C.I.E., Pandit Raj Nath, Pandit Ram Midea Shastri, Hafiz Altaf Hussain, Pandit Kedar Nath, Pandit Shri Kumar Shastri, Babu Umia Shankar, M.A., Pandit Gangadhar Shastri, Babu Jagan Nath Ghose, B.A., Babu Upenden Nath Basu, B.A., Babu N. Sanjal, M.A., and others of Benares; Seth Mangi Lal, Munshi Ram Chander, Pandit Alopi Prasad, Babu Tarachun, B.A., Pandit Saut Lal, Pandit Keshavdas, Kuer Hidajit Ali Khan, Pandit Balden Narajen Singh, Raja Adit Naryan Singh, Prandit Badridat Joshi, Pandit Radha Charan Gauswami Babu Motiram, B.A., Moulvi Rajiudin, Pandit Dayashankar, Pandit Ambika Prasad, Pandit Rudhe Lal, Swami S. N. Saraswati, of Muthra; the Hon. Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade, M.A., Mr. S. N. Tagore, C. S., Prof. R. G. Bhandar Kar, the Hon. K. N. Nulkar, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Rao Bahadur N. Bhat, Seth Premchand Roychand, Seth Lukmidas Khimji, Seth Madhavdas Rugnathdas, Seth Vandravandas Purshotamdas, Rao Sahib Kahandas Parakh, the Hon. Rahimtulla M. Sajain, M.A., Mr. Govind W. Kanitkar, B.A., the Hon. Sirdar Gopal Rao Deshmukh, the late Hon. Dayaram Jethmal, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, B.A., C.S., Sirdar Bahadur Tirmal Rao, the Hon. Gurshidappa, Rao Bahadur Lalshankar, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jusbhai, Rao Bahadur C.Bedarkar, Rao Sahib Mahiputram Rupram, C.I.E., Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. N. G. Chandvarkar, B.A., Mr. Shantaram Narajen, Mr. N. Purmanand, and numerous others of Bombay. In Bengal, the seat of social reform, we have the venerable Pandit Ishwar Chander, the Hon. Mohendralal Sircar, the Hon. Amir Ali, Babu Protap Chandra Muzumdar, Pandit Shiva Nath Shastri, Babu Sourendro Nath Bannerji, Babu Krishna Behari Sen, the Hon. A. M. Bose, Mr. M. M. Ghose, and others—too many to be named. And just before I left for England I had this encouraging letter from distinguished Hindus in Northern India, barristers, judges, merchants, commissioners, magistrates, pandits, and zemindars:— C

"We regret extremely that owing to domestic trouble you could not find time to stop at those centres in these Provinces, for which you did so much three years ago by your speeches and conversations. Your work in so many of our important cities, as well as elsewhere, has not at all been forgotten: indeed, your sayings and doings in the cause of social reform have concentrated public attention on the subject. The result of this awakening may be traced in the proceedings of many a public association, including the Social Reform Conference of December last, and we are sanguine that these results will, before long, be perceptible in our family life.

"We would now once more earnestly request you to pay us another visit, in order to accelerate the progress of the work you have identified yourself with. We do not look upon you as an outsider, and our acts have abundantly proved the fact. Some years ago, people might well have asked the question how you, a non-Hindu, should undertake a *rôle* which had proved too much for even the greatest Hindu reformers. But your life and work since then have furnished a complete answer to that question. Your work has throughout been animated by the highest and the noblest aspirations. You have always helped those who needed your help most, disregarding your own time, money, and health. Your writings in the cause of social reform, and your readiness to co-operate with all those who are making efforts in the same direction, above all, your self-sacrifice and disinterestedness of purpose, have earned for you our heartfelt gratitude. Your task as a social reformer is even more difficult than that of a political reformer, and so much more worthy have you proved yourself of the blessings of those who are likely to profit by your efforts.

"With earnest hope of soon seeing you in our midst, and with best wishes for your long life and prosperity,

"We remain, dear Sir, your loving friends,

Madan Gopal, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; P. C. Chatterji, Pleader; K. P. Roy, Pleader; Gur Sahai, Assistant Secretary, Government of Punjab; Kishen Singh, Barrister-at-Law; Golak Nath, Barrister; Bhagat Ram, Barrister; Surgeon N. L. Ghose, Bairav Prashad, Secretary, Delhi Literary Society; Munshi Zakanalla, Khan Bahadur Shams-ul-Ulma, Lachman Das, Kaniah Lal, Assistant Inspector of Schools; Rangu Lal, Barrister; Parasram, Chowbe Tarachand, Sheo Dayal, Satyachandra Mookerji, Jadu Nath Mitra, Pandit Kashi Prashad, Pandit Hardeo Prashad, Pandit Lakshminarayan Vyas, Munshi Hanuman Prashad, Baldev Ram Dave, Dharam Dass Saris, Pandit Maharaj Narayan, Banko Behari Chatterji, Jogiprashad, Ajudhia Prashad, Guruprassana Roy, Pandit Gaori Datt, Pandit Ram Prashad, Heeralal Radhelal, Mullumal, Peary Lal, Mahendra Lal Mullick, Kishen Sahai, Ganga Saran, Kumar Sen, Bal Mukund, Jugal Kishor, Rashiddadin, Sitaram Pathack, Mahomed Tajum Husan, Thakhor Mukund Singh, Takor Mahatap Singh, Tota Ram, B.A.; Kumar Lakhshmi Narayan Dubey, Asutosh Bhattacharyaji, Jwala Prashad Chatterji, Chowdhari Faizbakhsh Khan, Inderjeet Singh, Mattar Singh, Tara Singh, Pandit Gocul Prashad, Jani Bijaya Shankar, Karan Singh, Kner Lekh Raj Singh, Seth Luchman Dass, C.I.E., of Muthra; Jani Bala Shankar, Cuccoo Mal, Brij Lal, Intaiz Ali, Ali Hasan, Ram Satan Dass, Girraj Kishore Datt, Sham Sunder Lal, Kaniah Lal, Pandit Ram Prasad, Govindram, Sunder Lal, and many others.

It may occur to you to ask why Hindu reformers do not help themselves when they are so strong in influence, though they can never be strong in number? My answer is a question—Will the British Government allow them to help themselves by first undoing the wrong they have unwittingly done and are still doing? (1) Let Government raise the limit of age, fixed in ignorance of the facts of Indian life and of the simplest laws of nature. (2) Let them abolish the practice of restitution of conjugal rights, imported by them to the aid of non-consensual infant marriages, in which there has been no institution of the rights. (3.) Let them be truly neutral in regard to questions arising out of unconsummated infant marriages. (4) Let them revise their Widow Marriage Act in the light of recent experience. When the British Government in India have done this their primary duty, then, and then alone, will it lie intheir mouth to ask, Why do not Hindu reformers work?—Yours faithfully,

BEHRAMJI M. MALABARI.

Richmond, Aug. 27.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRANCE, ITALY, AND ENGLAND.

CONSIDERABLE sensation appears to have been caused both in Paris and Rome by the abandonment of King Humbert's projected visit to Spezzia, on which occasion a French squadron was (it was reported) to have proceeded to the port as a mark of courtesy, in return for the Italian squadron having been sent to Toulon when President Carnot visited that port. Despatches from Rome assert that it was decided at a Cabinet Council that King Humbert should not go to Spezzia, and no negotiations of any kind took place between the French and Italian Governments regarding the despatch of a French squadron to that place.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* states that it was reported some time ago that King Humbert was greatly annoyed at Italy having been so much neglected by Lord Salisbury when the partitioning of Africa was going on. He also is supposed to have taken umbrage at the manner in which Her Majesty's Government has been dealing with the Maltese clergy. Lord Salisbury (adds the correspondent) is too Papal for the King of Italy. A later telegram from the same correspondent states, however, that the Italian Radicals were getting up a great demonstration hostile to Signor Crispi and the Triple Alliance. It was to have taken the form of enthusiasm for the French fleet, coolness towards the King, and hostility towards his present allies.

King Humbert will unveil a monument to the late King Victor Emmanuel, in Florence, on the 20th inst. A week later his Majesty will inaugarate the first Italian Architectural Exhibition at Turin.

The launching of the Italian ironclad Sardegna, at Spezzia, at which it was expected King Humbert would be present, will take place on Sept 20.

THE CZAR AND THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, semi-officially published in Berlin, gives an authoritative contradiction to the reports circulated by some foreign newspapers concerning an alleged coolness between the Czar and the Emperor William during the manœuvers at Narva. There is, it is added, not the slightest ground for any conjectures of the kind.

M. De Giers has stated to several members of the Diplomatic Body in St. Petersburg that the meeting of the two Emperors at Peterhof constituted a fresh affirmation of the good relations existing between Russia and Germany, and would contribute powerfully to the maintenance of peace in Europe.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* is authorised to deny the story of the capture of the German Emperor at the head of the Viborg Regiment during the late manœuvres in Russia.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT TOULON.

The English Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hoskins, reached Toulon at eleven o'clock in the morning of Sept. 2. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Victoria, and returned by the batteries on shore. A little later the Victoria saluted the flagship of Vice Admiral Duperre. This compliment was returned by the Formidable. The English Admiral, accompanied by his staff, then landed at the Quai de la Consigne, and proceeded thence to the Maritime Prefecture. They were received by Admiral Rieunier, who was supported by Rear Admirals Parrayon and Rocomaure. After the usual compliments the English Admiral had a private conversation, lasting an hour, with the French Maritime Prefect. Admiral Hoskins also visited the Toulon Municipality, and then went on board the Formidable to greet Admiral Duperre. In the afternoon the French naval and civil authorities returned these complimentary visits. A grand banquet was given at night at the Maritime Prefecture in honour of the English officers. The company included Sir A. Hoskins and his staff, the Commanders of the seven British vessels, the British Consul, Admiral Duperre, and four French Vice-Admirals, Admiral Krantz, three French Generals, and the Commanders of the Pelayo and Abtao. Admiral Hoskins occupied a seat on the right of the Prefect, who had Prince Louis of Battenberg on his left. The proceedings (says the *Standard* Paris correspondent) were of a very cordial character.

On Wednesday the Mediterranean fleet was visited by large numbers of the inhabitants of the town. In the afternoon Admiral Hoskins and the officers of the squadron made a tour of inspection round the arsenal and dockyards, while the French Admiral entertained the British officers at dinner in the evening on board the Formidable.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND THE ROYALISTS.

One of the latest articles on the history of Boulangism enters into details concerning Gen. Boulanger's intrigue with the Royalists. The story is that that Party undertook to vote in 1887 for the General's candidate for the Presidency of the French Republic, on Boulanger undertaking, when in office again as Minister of War, to bring about a restoration of the Monarchy. At the same time, Gen. Boulanger is said to have communicated to his intimates that he meant to throw over the Royalists when he had accomplished his own ends.

The article in the *Figaro* on Sept. 3 is an intricate and in parts obscure account of intrigues between men of different parties, whose names are not familiar to the general reader. In the commencement of 1888 the rank and file of the Royalist party where hostile to the General and jealous of his growing influence. Their attitude, however, changed very suddenly, and, as the writer shows, in obedience to orders from their chiefs. The writer states that the money for Gen. Boulanger's election expenses was furnished by members of the Royalist party, through Count Dillon. The Duchess d'Uzes provided the first thousand pounds; and when eight thousand pounds was wanted for the election in the Nord it was at once forthcoming. The anonymous writer believes that the donor of the last named sum was the Marquis de Breteuil.

A letter is published in the *Siecle* of Sept. 2

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The international standard of light is the Violle unit or the light emitted by a square centimetre of molten platinum at the moment of solidification. This unit is difficult to realise in practice, and hence the Siemens-Violle Standard is likely to be employed. In this devic the unit is the light emitted by a square centimetre ofe platinum foil at the moment of its fusion by means of an electric current. If it should be found to differ materially from the Violle standard, a proper correction will be applied. The apparatus for producing the light is a very small box containing a bobbin or drum of platinum foil in the form of a ribbon. A portion of the ribbon is run off the drum behind a small aperture a centimetre square, in one side of the box, and an electric current is sent through it. The current is strong enough to fuse the ribbon, and the light observed through the aperture at the moment of fusion is the unit required.

Colonel Kossloff, a Russian officer belonging to the Caucasus, has invented a very ingenious apparatus for calculating all the elements of a curve or diagram by means of weight. This "diagrammometer," as it is called, was exhibited at the Limoges meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science. The details of the instrument are too complicated to describe without figures, and it is not yet perfected, but it has been highly commended by several eminent men of science in Paris, and is expected to prove a boon to the statistician, the engineer, and scientist in general.

A service of carrier pigeons between Zanzibar and the more important posts of the interior, is being organized. Preliminary trials have given every satisfaction, and it is intended to establish a chain of posts 30 miles apart between Lake Nyassa and the coast. It is estimated that a pigeon will cover the whole distance in six hours.

The great barrage or dam of the Nile has been restored by Sir Scott Moncrieff. The work was originally designed by Mougel Bey, a French engineer, and finished in 1861; but though nearly two millions were spent upon it failure was the result, and the depth of water retained never exceeded six feet. The failure was due to the sandy nature of the foundations. Sir Scott Moncrieff has improved these by a layer of Portland cement concrete, four feet thick, and a stone facing to resist the action of the river. This reparation was begun in 1886, and finished at a cost of £405,000. The level of the water in the dam has been raised to nearly ten feet, and the advantage to Egyptian agriculture will be very great.

A writer in the *Medical Record* states that he has several times experienced relief from the pangs of neuralgia in the face by holding an incandescent electric lamp to the seat of pain. Such a lamp emits a gentle heat, and the same correspondent suggests that it might be used for maintaining poultices at a constant warmth. It would be better to devise a special warming-pan, fed by electricity, for this and similar purposes. Of course the advantage of the electric heater is that it can be applied without fear of burning or causing fire.

Electrical vote recorders are not a novel invention, nor can they be said to have been a successful one. Nevertheless, new apparatus continue to appear, and Mr. Enos, an American inventor, has applied to the House of Representatives for an appropriation of 60,000 dols. to enable him to instal his machine in that Chamber. He estimates that his system would save 25 days each session which are at present lost by the usual mode of division.

The stenographic machine of Signor Machela, which is used in the Italian Parliament, has the disadvantage of printing arbitrary signs, which have to be deciphered afterwards. A new stenographer has therefore been introduced by Signor Rainieri by which this trouble is obviated. It is capable of recording 250 words a minute or about four words a second. It can be readily manipulated by a blind person.

A project for attaining to the North Pole by a balloon has emanated from M. Besancon, director of the High School of Aerial Navigation, France, and M. Gustave Hermite, nephew of the President of the Academie des Sciences. They propose to construct a balloon of lined silk, 99 feet in diametre, and 500,000 cubic feet in volume. It is to be especially varnished and filled with pure hydrogen, while the car will be furnished for Arctic travel. The journey is to begin at Spitzbergen, and with a favourable wind is expected to last four or five days. With Dr. Nansen trusting to a hypothetical marine drift, and the Frenchman to a possible atmospheric current, it will be unusually interesting to watch their attempts.

The Russian Postal Administration propose to build a telegraph line along the shores of the White Sea, *via* Kala, to the frontier of Norway. The new line will be commenced next year, and will be of great service to this northern part of Europe, where postal deliveries are infrequent.

The telephone has played an important part in the naval manœuvres of the Swedish fleet. There is a telephonic post on board each vessel, and when lying at anchor, they can telephone to one another by means of insulated conductors which are run down the anchor chains and submerged. In Sweden trading vessels arriving in dock are quickly connected by telephone to the nearest exchange.

The French postal administration has just introduced a convenient plan for enabling people in remote villages to send a telegram, although there is no office in the place. All such villages are to be connected to the nearest telegraph office by telephone, so that the message can be spoken to the telegraph office where it is despatched. The plan would be useful in many outlying parts of the United Kingdom if the Post Office could be induced to carry it ont.

The Journal of the Anthropological Institute contains some curious observations, by Mr. T. W. Shore, on the surviving signs of Celtic influence in Hampshire. In this county no fewer than 70 of the oldest churches trend 20 degs. north of east, instead of due east and west. Their orientation is thus on the line of the old May-day sunrise, a position reverenced by the Celts. It is probable that we have here a relic of old British Christianity before the coming of the Saxons.

The current number of *Nature* contains a mathematical paper on "Some Points in the Physics of Golf," by Professor P. G. Tait, of Edinburgh University. He estimates the initial velocity of a golf ball at 500 feet per second, and, after calculating its trajectory, shows that but for the resistance of the air it would carry 1,250 yards, and fall to the ground with its initial force. This leads to the reflection that but for the air the Legislature would have to prohibit the game, otherwise "the golfer might deal death to victims whom he could not warn with the most stentorian 'Fore.' He could carry at St. Andrew's from the first tee to the Ginger Beer hole!" But for air, too, converting the energy of meteorites into heat, the world would be a difficult place of residence for us all.

Professor Tait disposes of the prevalent fallacy that a golfer continues to guide his ball with the club long after it has left the tee. It is, he says, with veritable "instants" of time, minute fractions of a second, that we are concerned when driving a golf ball. The ball, in fact, has left the club behind before it has been moved through more than a fraction of its diameter. The whole time of impact between the club and the ball is, that in which the club, moving at a speed of 300 ft. per second, would pass through about four times the linear space by which the side of the ball is temporarily flattened by the blow.

Mr. G. Lyell, junior, of South Melbourne, reports a curious habit of the Victorian butterfly (*Papilio Macleayanus*) In hot weather it leaves the hillsides and flies to the brooks, where, taking firm hold of the shore with its forelegs, it submerges the rest of its body in the water for a short time—say half a minute—then flies back to its usual haunts, apparantly refreshed. Butterflies of the *Nymphalide* family were known to settle on damp sands, but this is, perhaps, the first time these insects have been seen to take what certainly appears to be a cold bath.

During the cruise of the U.S.S. Thetis in the Behring Sea last year several officers were directed to prepare reports on the subjects connected with the regions visited. One of these is an English and Eskimo vocabulary, by Mr. F. W. Kelly, who spent three winters among the natives of North-Western Alaska. It has now been published by the United States Bureau of Education, and is likely to prove serviceable to all who wish to study the Eskimo tongue or have dealings with these tribes.

THE best safeguard for General Health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALEEN. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-purifying Remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

THE INDIAN OFFICERS' RUPEE.

UNDER the above heading the following letters were published in the *Times* of Aug. 30 and Sept. 2. respectively:—

"Sir,—About three weeks ago a question was asked in the House of Commons as to whether Government intended to alter the rate of exchange at which officers on furlough from India are being paid, the necessity for the alteration having arisen owing to the great rise in the value of the rupee. In answer the Secretary of State for India replied that the rate for the year had been settled at 1s. 5d. the rupee, and could not be altered.

"It is necessary to explain that officers' salaries while on furlough in England, although calculated in rupees, are paid in sterling, and every year a certain rate is notified by the Government of India at which the rupee is convertible. It must also be remembered that this money, which is paid at home by the Home Government to the officers concerned, has to be remitted to England by the Indian Government by means of bills purchased in the open market, and consequently at the prevailing market rate of exchange.

"The result at the present time is that in the case of an officer whose furlough pay is, say, Rs. 500 per mensem, he receives in England £35 8s. 4d. per mensem, the value of the rupee being considered by the orders of Government to be 1s. 5d.; but on the other hand Government buys a bill in India with Rs. 500 at the market rate, which is, roughly, 1s. 9d. the rupee, and obtains £43 15s.

"In other words the Indian Government pockets £8 6s. 8d. out of every Rs. 500 of furlough pay disbursed in England.

"In the beginning of the financial year 1888-89, when exchange was very low and looked as if there was a chance of falling still further, Government took the precaution to give notice that the rate fixed for that year was liable to revision after six months should exchange fall; and yet now, when there has been a quite unprecedented rise, and officers are losing as much as £8 6s. 8d. out of every Rs. 500 of hard earned salary, owing to the rate fixed by Government, the Secretary of State for India says that as the rate for the year has been fixed it cannot be altered. Is this quite fair?

"Yours faithfully,

"London, Aug. 22. F. G. O."

"Sir,—Will you allow me to confirm from my own experience of loss extending over many years your correspondent 'F. G. O.'s' complaint in your issue of this morning of the Government of India's unfair dealing with their officers in respect of the exchange? His exposure of their present proceedings in regard to the current exchange as fixed by themselves is complete. What I wish to recall attention to is their past proceedings in connection with the rate of exchange as fixed by the Court of Directors of the long defunct East India Company. That rate having been fixed at the then current value of the rupee—viz., 2s. 0½d.—will it be believed that the Government persisted in paying their officers in India by converting the sovereign at that rate, although the value of the rupee had fallen as low as 1s. 6d., pocketing the difference—a proceeding persisted in year after year, notwithstanding repeated official representations bringing under notice that the value of the rupee had never since the abolition of the East India Company risen above 1s. 9d., and was at the time of appeal down to 1s. 6d.?

"It may not be amiss to quote here Richard Cobden's opinion of the utter hopelessness of any individual subordinate of the Government seeking redress through the House of Commons. He wrote:—

"'Long as I have been in the House I have never known a single instance of an individual prevailing in a complaint against any branch of the Executive. You have the satisfaction of hearing your case fully stated, it is true; but then you run the risk of hearing a very unfair official reply, and there is a sad superstition in the House of Commons which leads it to place undue reliance upon official statements.'

"Public opinion, then, being the sole tribunal of appeal open to us, allow me to express, for myself and on behalf of my fellow-sufferers, our grateful acknowledgments for having opened your powerful columns to our grievance. Assuming, as it is but fair to do, that the Government have been betrayed into injustice through the injudicious adherence to routine of over-zealous officials, if, through your able advocacy, a Commission could be appointed to examine and report on cases, it would be the means of redressing some grievous wrongs and clear the Government of much obloquy. "I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"A CONSIDERABLE LOSER."

EAST AFRICAN NEWS.

A LETTER has reached Berlin from Father Schynse, who accompanies the Emin Pasha Expedition. Under date Mpwapwa, June 9, he writes that the expedition had had much to suffer from unfavourable weather, but that all were quite well. It may be inferred from his letter that peace and order begin to prevail once more in East Africa. He writes that there is now nothing to be feared from the natives. The expedition often meets caravans and thousands of carriers coming from the interior. Many of them, says Father Schynse, speak fragments of German, and salute one with "Guten Morgen" and "Guten Abend."

A Zanzibar telegram of Sept. 4 from the correspondent of the *Times* says:—A party of messengers hurrying to Zanzibar from Tippo Tib are reported to have met Emin Pasha's caravan and to have turned back at once to warn their master, from information supplied by the Pasha, that the British Government is actively hostile to Tippoo and is determined to seize and imprison him on his arrival at the coast.

A telegram from Mozambique of Aug. 29 says the British have taken definite possession of the Shire Highlands.

The *Times* correspondent at Zanzibar telegraphs on Aug. 31:—The Reichstag, the first mail steamer of the New German line, arrived here on Thursday, bringing 1,500 tons of freight for Zanzibar at 25s. per ton from Hamburg, as against 40s. charged by other companies. Yesterday the Sultan paid a visit to the Universities Mission at Kiungani, on the occasion of their annual fete. His Highness, who was warmly received by the majority of the European community at Zanzibar, expressed keen interest in the good effects of the missionaries' unselfish work, and subsequently sent 30*l.* for distribution among the native mission scholars.

The *National Zeitung* prints a letter from a correspondent in Zanzibar regarding the Sultan's edict of Aug. 3 on the abolition of slavery. According to this writer the edict caused so much discontent among the Arab population, culminating in disturbances and threats of violence to the Sultan, that it had to be withdrawn.

A Zanzibar telegram of Sept. 3 says:—The English vessels Humber and Buccaneer, escorted by her Majesty's ship Redbreast, left to-day for the mouths of the Zambesi, where, presumably, the stern-wheel gunboats now on board the Buccaneer will be put together and proceed up the Zambesi. It is reported that the slave decree has now been published all along the British coast-line, the Arabs making little objection to its provisions. News from Lamu states that Herr Toppen, the German agitator, having undergone the necessary preparation, has been received into the Mahomedan faith. He starts immediately for Mecca with his wife. The telegraph steamer Amber has arrived here for the purpose of laying the cable for the Germans from Zanzibar to Dar-es-Salaam and Bagamoyo. Consul Colonel Euan-Smith left to-day for England for the benefit of his health.

An endeavour is made by the *Economist* to estimate areas of territory in Africa possessed by England, France, and Germany. The calculation is a difficult one, since, although the regions assigned to France and Germany under recent treaties are clearly defined, there is no fixed boundary to the sphere of British influence, which may expand in various directions. The *Economist*, however, arrives at the following results:—British dominions, protectorates, and sphere of influence: area in square miles, 1,650,000; population, 30,000,000. French dominions and sphere of influence: area in square miles, 2,720,000; population, 17, 000,000. German dominions and sphere of influence: area in square miles, 650,000; population, doubtful. In the above estimate Egypt as far as Wady Halfa is assigned to England. The French sphere of influence includes, of course, the Sahara, with an area of 1,700,000 square miles and a possible population of 7,000,000.

MAHARAJAH DULEEP SINGH.

IT is understood that Maharajah Duleep Singh will shortly start on a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Hira Singh Puri writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"In your issue of the 1st inst. I read the correspondence that took place between the Maharajah Duleep Singh and Lord Cross. I hail with joy the welcome of the Maharajah to England and the gracious pardon that has been accorded to him. As the matter has taken a public form, and the interest that I take in his Highness is known in the quarters from which the gracious pardon issues, I am, Sir, very anxious to know whether the granting of pardon to the Maharajah means the full restoration to his former position (I mean his full pension, &c.), or is it merely a pardon which enables him to return to England. I trust it is both."

DISASTROUS FLOODS ON THE CONTINENT.

THE long-continued rain has caused the principal rivers of Austria and Hungary to swell to such an extent as seriously to endanger many of the flourishing towns on their banks.

A Reuter telegram from Prague says:—Great devastation was caused here by the floods last night. The central arch of the celebrated Carlsbrucke, a stone bridge built some centuries ago, gave way in consequence of being undermined by the rising waters. A report has been current that thirty persons were drowned, but so far has not been confirmed.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna, writing on Wednesday night, said:—In one district the floods follow the course of the Moldau, which has risen nearly 10 feet above its ordinary level. The most exposed town in that district is Budweis, near which the River Maltsch empties itself into the Moldau. The town has three suburbs, all of which, like the older central part, are submerged. Communication between them is only possible by boat. In the centre of the town itself the inundation is filling the cellars and low lying warehouses. The railway embankment was on Tuesday swept away, but it is hoped that another embankment there will hold out, otherwise the town, which has a population of 25,000, will probably be destroyed. The inhabitants during the past two days have had terrible sufferings to undergo. Distress guns have been fired there repeatedly at different hours day and night, as the provisions have given out, the town being completely isolated from the neighbourhood.

Higher up in the Moldau Valley the river is threatening the safety of Prague, the capital of Bohemia, whose low-lying suburbs are, in fact, already under water, which is still continuing to rise from hour to hour. The swollen river has carried away large quantities of timber, planks, and other material. Three swimming schools were carried away by the flood. A party of pioneers, numbering nineteen men, who has been ordered to remove the military pontoon bridge outside the town, are missing. Their boat had been dashed against a floating raft and upset, and it is not yet known whether they have been rescued. [The *Daily News* correspondent gives the number of officers and men as thirty-eight, of whom he says thirty were drowned.]

Another inundated district follows the entire course of the Danube through the heart of Austria and Hungary. The only place which is seriously in danger at present, however, is Linz, a city of 42,000 inhabitants, and the capital of the province of Upper Austria. The embankment of the river there has been broken through, the bridges swept away, and the wooden bath-houses on the river carried away down the stream. The lower parts of the town are already under water which has risen thirteen feet above the ordinary level of the river, and is still rising steadily. Much the same has occurred at Stockerau, a place of 6,000 people, near Vienna, while lower down the Danube the Hnngarian city of Pressburg, a place of 50,000 inhabitants, is also in great danger. The water there had by Wednesday morning risen to a point fifteen feet above the usual level of the stream.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL HODGSON.

IN the late General Studholme Hodgson, who died on August. 31 at Argyll Hall, Torquay, has passed away the last soldier of an old and honourable race. His father, General John Hodgson, was severely wounded in 1799, when at the head of the 4th Foot at Egmont-op-Zee, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. His grandfather, Field-Marshal Studholme Hodgson, born in 1708, is known in history chiefly as Commander-in-Chief at the Siege of Belleisle in 1761—the first military triumph in the reign of King George III. He had previously served in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards continuously from 1727 to 1756, when he was nominated to the Colonelcy of a Regiment of the line. The late General Studholme Hodgson, was born in 1805, and entered the Army as an ensign in the 50th Foot on Dec. 30, 1819. He served in the 45th, 39th, and 19th Regiments for several years in Ceylon, India, and the first Burmese war, for which he received a medal and clasp, and finally was appointed to the command of the forces in Ceylon, to which was subsequently added the command of the troops in the Straits Settlements, and for some time the administration of the civil government of Ceylon. In 1868 he was appointed Colonel of the 54th Regiment, and in 1876 Colonel of the King's Own (now Royal Lancaster) Regiment, and thus—an almost unprecedented occurrence in our Army—son, father, and grandfather, all became Colonels of the same regiment.

GENERAL NUTTALL.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Nuttall, of the Bombay Staff Corps, who died on Aug. 30 in his sixty-second year, entered the Indian Army as an ensign in August 1843. He was gazetted to the 29th Bombay Native Infantry in the following January, and some eighteen months later he obtained his Lieutenant's Commission, being advanced to the rank of Captain in November 1856. The following year he served with the Persian Expeditionary Force, and was present at the bombardment and capture of the forts of Mahumra, followed by the pursuit of the Persian Army. For his services in this expedition he was awarded the medal with clasp. Later on he was placed in command of detachments of police in the Deccan and Concan against the Bheel rebels, and took an active part in the relief of Point and the skirmish there. He was present at the engagements at Wassiembiera, where he had two horses wounded under him, and his general conduct at minor engagements secured for him no fewer than five commendations from the Government. In the Abyssinian campaign he served as second in command of the Land Transport Corps, for which service he was mentioned in despatches, breveted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and awarded the medal. He became Colonel in December 1873, and served in the Afghan War of 1878-80, taking part in the engagement at Girrshk in command of a Cavalry Brigade, also in defence of Candahar, as well as the sortie on the latter place. For his services he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the medal with clasp.

COLONEL BUTLER.

Colonel Webb Butler, late of the 60th Rifles, died at the Hermitage, Nenagh, on Aug. 29, in his seventy-fourth year. He commanded the 2nd Battalion of the 60th Rifles in the suppression of the mutiny in the Shahabad district of Bengal in 1858, where he was wounded; for this he received the medal. He also served throughout the campaign of 1860 in China, for which he received a second medal with two clasps. He retired from the service in September 1863.

MISS M. NORTH.

The news of the death of Miss Marianne North, the accomplished traveller, botanist, and artist, who a few years ago presented to the nation an exhaustive Botanic Picture Gallery at Kew Gardens, is announced. This lady, in the course of her travels, made a collection of pictures of highly interesting subjects, painted by herself from Nature. It is virtually a pictorial record of her expedition round the world. Among the countries whose natural products were thus carefully delineated may be mentioned Teneriffe, Brazil, Jamaica, California, India, Ceylon, Borneo, Singapore, Java, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. Miss North has, in fact, sacrificed herself to the cause of science, for her last journey to South America brought on a long and painful illness, to which she has succumbed at her residence in Gloucestershire.

THE INDIAN MARRIAGE LAWS.

THE following ladies and gentlemen among others, in addition to those already mentioned, have joined the committee, which is being formed in support of the proposals to raise the position of women in India by an amendment of some of the marriage laws:—

The Hon. Hallam Tennyson and Mrs. Tennyson, Mr. and Mrs. Caine, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Bunting, Sir Andrew Clark, Dr. W. S. Playfair, Sir Monier and Lady Monier-Williams, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Durham, the Rev. Canon Wilberforce, Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley, Mr. James Samuelson, the Rev. Mr. Barnet and Mrs. Barnet, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay (Glasgow), Mrs. Josephine Butler, Mrs Wynford Philips, Mr. Justice Scott and Mrs. Scott, Lord Lawrence, Mr. Samuel Laing, Lady Herschell, Mr. Herbert Spencer, the Countess of Galloway, the Dowager Countess of Mayo, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Bishop of Liverpool, the Rev. Canon McCormick, Rev. the Hon. Carr Glyn, Sir Henry and Lady Cunningham, Sir Rivers and Lady Thompson, Dr. George Smith, Miss Rukhmabai, the Hon. Chandos Leigh, Mrs. Henry Ware, the Rev. Prebendary Forrest, Sir George Campbell, the Rev Canon Duckworth, the Dean of Westminster, Sir James Fitz-James Stephen and Lady Stephen, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Fife, Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill.

DR. PENTECOST will sail from New York on September 6 on his way to India, and in the following month leaves Britain for the East, accompanied by a party of friends from England and Scotland. In India the company will be joined by a number of helpers from America, incuding probably Mr. Ira D. Sankey.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—September 4.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

C Marshall, India, 7, Lammermoor-road, Balham.
W Coldstream (Cov), India, Messrs Coutts and Co, 56, Strand.
W H Dawe, India, Dilkhush, Smarden, Kent.
G W Dance (Cov), Madras, Briarhurst, Mainton Colorado, U S A.
D C Gordon, India, 45, Pall-mall.
F E K Wedderburn (Cov), Madras, 45, Pall-mall.
W H Welsh (Cov), Madras 55, Parliament-street.
Mrs Isabel Brander, Madras, Langlea, Kilmaurs-terrace, Edinburgh.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

F J Rove, India, 5 months' furlough.
F Grant, India, 3 months, MC, on extraordinary leave.
F St G Manners-Smith, India, 11 months' furlough.
GL Weideman (Cov), India, 1 week's furlough and to return.
C Duffin, India, 4 days' furlough and to return.
E Claxton, India, 1 month, MC.
J M Lane, India, special leave commuted to 12 months, MC.
R T Denne, India, 3 day's extraordinary leave and to return.
Capt F B Longe, India, 1 month's furlough.
L C E Stanhope, India, 3 months, MC.
H C Knox, Bombay, 2 months' furlough.
F N Gutersloh, Bombay, 4 months' furlough and to return.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

C P Landon, India.
Lieut-Col J Hill, India.
G T Sparke, India.
R E Carter, India.
H E Cradock, India.
C W Whish (Cov), India.
W H T Howey, India.
A Grant, India.
S J Stone, India.
W O Clarke (Cov), India.
R Udny (Cov), India.
E Hand, India.
J S Gamble, Madras.
R D Broadfoot (Cov) Madras.
H M Thompson, Bombay.

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Colonel H J Kinsman, Bengal RA.
Major V Jenkins, Bengal RA.
Major F H R Drummond, Bengal SC.
Major A W C Bell, Bombay S C.
Capt H E Porter, Madras SC.
Capt G B Stevens, Madras SC.
Lieut A A E Campbell, Bengal SC.
Lieut M Stevens, Bengal SC.
Lieut A B Sangster, Bombay S C.
Capt W Quentin, Bombay SC.
Lieut R D Angelo, Bengal SC.
Col W H St A Wilton, Madras Infantry.
Major J F D Fordyce, Bengal SC.
Lieut A E J Perkins, Bengal RA.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Lieut P Malcolm, Bengal S C, 183 days, MC.
Col J B Smith, Bengal SC, 6 months, P A.
Lieut-Col J A Little, Bengal SC, 3 days, U P A.
Lieut E R Morton, Bengal SC, 8 days U P A.
Lieut J A Hodison-Craufurd, Bombay SC, 5 months, MC.
Lieut-Col R Stokoe, Madras Infantry, 6 months, MC.
Lieut R H Ewart, Bengal SC, 1 month, MC.
Col H S Jarrett, Bengal SC, 2 months, MC.
Lieut-Col B J Goldie, Bengal, RE, 6 months, MC.
Major C G Manel, Bengal S C, 6 months MC.
Lieut E Grey, Bengal SC, 4 months, MC.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col F W Nicolay, Bengal SC.
Capt G S Goldsmid, Bengal S C.
Lieut H W B Johnson, Madras S C.
Lieut S L Aplin, Bombay S C.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains—Lieut. H A Merewether; Lieut. W Stewart.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut A D A G Bannerman from the Highland Lt. In; Lieut. A R Berlton, from the Royal Artillery: Lieut W D Daunt, from the 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieut R R Vaughan, from the Worcestershire Regt; Sec. Lieut M G James, from the Cheshire Regt; Sec Lieut H M Grove, from the Devonshire Regt.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains—Lieut. G V Burrows; Lieut. D G L Shaw.

To be Lieuts—Lieut A S Arnold, from the 18th Hussars; Sec Lieut the Hon C G Bruce, from the Oxfordshire Lt. In; Sec Lieut C J Gunning, from the York and Lancaster Regt.; Sec. Lieut E A R Howell from the 6th Dragoon Guards.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-General—Deputy Surg Gen W F de Fabeck, M D.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General—Brig-Surg C Sibthorpe.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Maj G W Sawyer.

To be Captain—Lieut. R Williams.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. A H Dennys, from the Marine Light Infy; P. E Parker from the King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieut T A F R Oldfield from the Royal Munster Fusls; Lieut T M Ward, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels—Lieut-Col J G T Carruthers, Bengal In; Lieut-Col A Landon, Bengal In; Lieut-Col A R T M'Rae, Bombay In; Lieut-Col H T H Baber, Madras In.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—Col E R Conolly, Bengal Staff Corps; Col H A T Nepean, Madras Staff Corps; Col K F Stephenson, Madras Staff Corps: Col J A Richmond, Madras Staff Corps; Col H C Stevens, Madras Cavalry; Col R F Taylor, Madras In; Col C C Pemberton, Bombay Staff Corps; Deputy Surg-Gen J M'N Donnelly, C B, M D, Madras Medical Establishment: Deputy Surgeon-Genl. W. Farquhar, M D, Madras Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also approved that the retirement from the service of Brig-Surg H Griffith, Madras Medical Establishment, be post-dated to May 31, 1890.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—Maj G H C Dyce, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy-Assist Adjt-Gen, to be an Assist Adjt-Gen, Bengal Establishment, vice Maj Ridgeway, V C, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Capt L C Dundas, D S O, Liverpool Regt, to be a Deputy-Assist Adjt-Gen, Bengal Establishment, vice Maj Dyce.

The Queen has approved of the following appointments to the Indian Medical Service:—

BENGAL.

To be Surgeons—A J Macnab, H Smith, M D, H B. Luard, C N C Wimberley, E W Hore.

MADRAS.

To be Surgeons—W M'N Wilson, W D Sutherland. P Carr-White, E H Wright, W Molesworth, C F Fearnside, C A Johnstone, G G Giffard.

BOMBAY.

To be Surgeons—J Jackson, A Street, A J Heath, J R Jameson.

THE INDIA UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

THE following letter appeared in the *St. James's Gazette* of the 3rd inst.:—Sir,—Your "Note" this evening on the India Uncovenanted Services apparently includes the C. E.'s of the Public Works Department. You remark that "the Anglo-Indian who hoped to get 2s. for his rupee is slow to understand that such a rate was abnormal;" and, "to fix 1s. 9d. as a limit is a fair and reasonable compromise." The Civil Engineers, however, were promised by a Secretary of State the "same pay" as the Royal Engineers in the Public Works Department, who perform exactly the same duties as the C. E.'s (vide Mr. J. K. Cross's letter, March, 1883, written for and on behalf of the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for India). The R. E.'s are paid their pensions and furlough allowances at two shillings to the rupee. More than one Secretary of State since 1869 has stated that the C. E.'s ought to have "the same emoluments" as the R. E.'s. If promises and despatches of Secretaries of State are to be relied upon—and Cooper's Hill College has alone been kept supplied with students for the P. W. D. of India on these promises and despatches—why should the C. E. be satisfied with any "compromise?" The ordinary Uncovenanted Services have no such promises, and are liberally treated by the Governmant at 1s. 9d. The C. E.'s ask for a fulfilment of what they were led to expect, and in this they have been supported by nearly every member for P. W. of the Council of the Governor-General. If you only had space for one or two despatches now before me written by Sir Theodore Hope, you would at once see why the C.E.'s are unable "to rejoice that they have got as much" as 1s. 9d. when 2s. are due to them. Why should a C. E. after thirty years' hard work in India, have to retire on £425 a year when a Secretary of State has promised him £500 pension?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

September 1. C. E.

P.S.—The question of these promises and despatches was not before the Select Committee.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

FAGGED, WEARY & WORN OUT!!

Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

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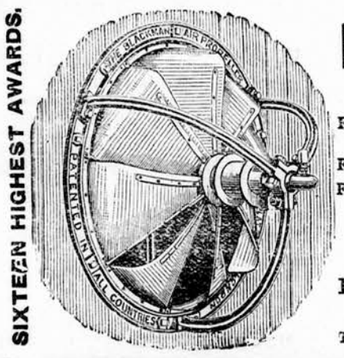

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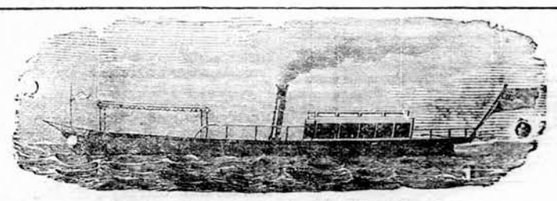

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